The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
☞ The DAILY COMMERCIAL, Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10.00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1871. NO. 181.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic National Address.

The Campaign to be Managed by Northern Leaders—A Chicago Editor in Luck—The Third Ohio District Frauds—Census Statistics of Chicago, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.

Schenck vs. Campbell.

The petition asking for an extension of time in the Schenck-Campbell case was signed by P. H. Ramsler, T. H. Schwab, D. W. McCurdy, H. S. Morris, F. W. Scott, Ezra Potter and Charles E. Griffin. There was only a general charge of fraud, however. The letter alleging Peter Schenck to be guilty of ballot stuffing was from Schenck to Gen. Schenck. It was confidential, but Schenck filed it with the Committee. It stated that several Democrats who did not like Schwab has furnished him the information, but they did not like to use it openly themselves, and so wanted him to do it. R. G. Corwine, of Dayton, certified to the committee the high character of the signers of the petition, and General Schenck made an indorsement on paper to the same effect. Schobey's letter alleges that Schwab put one hundred Campbell tickets in the box. The committee declined to act for want of evidence. Corwine telegraphed for affidavits. A reply came that one Democrat would send one, and others would like to be compelled. The committee, however, decided not to wait.

An Editor Gets a Fat Office.

David Blakely, editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, who is said now to hold a Government position worth $5,000 per annum, was to-day nominated by the President for the position agency at Chicago, which is worth $6,000 per annum. He has been here for about a week working for this position.

The Democratic National Address.

The Democratic Senators and Congressmen held a caucus yesterday, at which it was decided to issue a national address which should foreshadow the platform on which this party would enter the next Presidential campaign. It will set forth that the Democrats have no desire to interfere with the Fourteenth or Fifteenth amendments, but they accept in good faith all the results growing out thereof. The address will wind up with an indictment of the Republican party as having failed throughout its entire career to meet the practical questions of the day, or to legislate in behalf of the great industrial interests of the country; that under its administrations the government has become extravagant and officials corrupt; that the people are inordinately taxed to maintain monopolists and to keep in places of trust and profit a greedy horde of unnecessary officials; that the States have been unjustly and since ceased to exercise their constitutional restraints upon the National Government, and that every political indication now points to centralization, which, if not arrested, will speedily destroy the liberties not only of the States but of the whole people. So far as the getting up of the address is concerned, it is to be left entirely to the Southern Democrats. The point was made in caucus that unless the management not only of this address but also of the approaching Presidential campaign should be given entirely to Northern men, the Democracy could not possibly succeed, as it had been defeated for the past eight years. It was claimed that the Northern Democracy had heretofore suffered defeat mainly through its sympathy with the South, and that section should now be willing to submit to Northern leadership for at least one campaign—especially when it was to realize the greatest fruits of victory. The address is now in course of preparation and will be issued immediately after Congress adjourns.

The Census Returns of Chicago.

Just completed, show the total population of that city to be 298,977, of which 154,429 are native of the United States, and 144,557 foreigners. The leading foreign nationalities are: Germans, 52,316; Irish, 39,98-; English, 10,096; Norwegians, 4,573; Canada, 8,519; Bohemia, 6,377; Scotland, 4,014; Sweden, 4,185; Holland, 1,640; Poland, 1,205; Switzerland, 1,292; Denmark, 1,231. The colored population is 3,239, of the native born 87,385 are credited to Illinois; New York, 32,415; Massachusetts, 9,991; Ohio, 4,903; Pennsylvania, 4,178; Connecticut, 2,063; Vermont, 2,226; Maine, 1,656.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1871.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, all the members being present. It is probable that several important appointments will be decided upon. Gen. Benjamin B. Sweet will be appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Illinois. The two Districts each in Ohio and Illinois will be consolidated, and the new appointments made. It is understood that Robert G. Corwin will be appointed Supervisor in Ohio.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day, with a full bench, heard argument in the case involving the right of the Congress known as the Legal Tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage. Second, Is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage? Hons. Chas. O'Conor and Montgomery the negative of the questions. Attorney General Ashcroft, in lieu of a brief of his own, submitted one prepared by his predecessor, Mr. Hoar, and then proceeded in a summary way to reply to Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter closed the argument, when the questions were submitted to the court.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

John W. Thompson, Member of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, vice N. H. Miller, declined; E. T. Shepherd, of Ohio, Consul at Tien-Tsin, China; Jesse Taylor, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Tennessee; Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats; R. M. Smith, Surveyor, Chicago; Morgan; David Blakely, Pension Agent at Chicago, Post Masters.—C. S. Madison, Cambridge, Ohio; E. W. Master, Toledo, Ohio; E. Hopkins, H. Henderson, Ky.; Terrence Moore, Marquette, Mich.

LEGAL TENDER CASES.

A few days ago the Court ordered a paper explanatory of the reasons why the hearing of certain cases supposed to involve the constitutionality of the legal tender act of 1862, had been so long delayed. Two cases of this nature had come up in the Court to-day, namely: Knox against Lee, and Parker against Davis. These cases have already been argued and submitted to the Court by counsel regularly employed on them. But on the 23d of February, after the argument by regular counsel, Mr. Potter, of New York, who had been counsel in legal-tender cases heretofore decided, asked to be heard on the subject, the Court considering that the legal-tender question involved in them. The Attorney General then stated that if Mr. Potter was heard, he would like the privilege of replying. The Court, therefore, made an order that Mr. Potter and the Attorney General should be heard on two propositions: First, Is the Legal Tender act of 1862 constitutional in its application to contracts made after its passage? Second, Is it constitutional in its application to contracts made before its passage? The arguments thus ordered were postponed two or three times on account of the illness of Justices Field and Nelson, and they will be begun to-morrow morning. It should be remembered that when the Legal Tender case was up before, when the bench was composed of Chase, Grier, Nelson, Clifford, Field, Miller, Swayne and Davis, it was decided that the act was not constitutional as to contracts made before its passage, but the Court reserved its decision as to contracts after its passage. The three latter Justices dissented.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

A Man Accidentally Shoots and Kills Himself—A Boy Plays with a Powder Flask and an Explosion Occurs, Fatally Injuring Him—Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 18, 1871.

About sixteen miles north of this place this afternoon a young man named Wm. Laraman accidentally shot and killed himself while loading a gun. He was cleaning it, and it is supposed his foot slipped off the trigger, discharging the load into his head.

A little boy named Kellar was seriously and probably fatally injured this evening, by the accidental explosion of a flask of powder that he was playing with.

The first game of base ball with professionals of this city against a picked nine was played to-day, resulting in favor of the former by a score of thirty-four to nineteen. This is considered a good game, as it is the first the new nine have played together.

PETROLEUM CENTER.

Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, Pa., April 18, 1871.

To-day, at four o'clock, P. M., a boiler at a drilling well on McCray hill exploded with terrific force, instantly killing John Consider, who was standing near at the time.

Paul Bendorfer, the man burned by a kerosene explosion yesterday, is a very little better this morning. Weather clear and warm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1871.

SOLDIERS RETURNING.

The steamship Virginia from Liverpool yesterday, had on board one hundred and fifty soldiers who passed through the whole of the late Franco-Prussian war. They were of various nationalities, French, Irish, Polish, Russian, Italian and Spanish patriots, and a majority of them American citizens.

RESTITUTION.

Some time since Mr. Whittemore, a banker at 59 Pine street, was robbed of $200,000 in Government securities by a thief, who abstracted a tin box containing the valuables from the safe. To-day the thief entered them all through the postoffice. None of the bonds were negotiated.

THE TENNESSEE OUT OF COMMISSION.

At noon to-day Captain Temple, commander of the United States Steamship Tennessee, went aboard that vessel, and the final ceremony was gone through with of saluting and hauling down the flag and putting the ship out of commission.

RACING ACROSS THE OCEAN.

A large amount of money has been wagered in this city on the result of the respective trips of the Oceanic and the City of Paris, notwithstanding the assertion that these look as if she had unfairly charged herself with the crime, that she might die by the law.

DEATH OF ARCHIBALD RUSSELL.

Archibald Russell, Esq., died at his residence in the sixtieth year of his age. He was the founder of the Five Points Mission, and President of the Historical Society.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, April 18.—Under the operation of the previous question, and the suspension of the rules, the following New York bills were passed, Wright voting with the Democrats: To prevent the tax levy; to amend the act to reorganize a local government; to authorize the Supervisors to fix the salaries of judicial officers; to amend the election laws as to registry.

The Senate has concurred in all the amendments to the New York tax and other bills passed by the House this morning, and the bills now go to the Governor.

The German citizens of Newark, N. J., had a fine peace jubilee yesterday.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

No Agreement on the Apportionment Bill.

Constitutional Convention Bill Again Postponed—Bills Passed—Others Objected Of.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 18, 1871.

SENATE.

Protest Against Prohibition.

Mr. Rutan presented a remonstrance from 220 citizens of New Brighton against liquor prohibition.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Anderson—Authorizing the Monongahela Turnpike Road to Pittsburgh; incorporating the Allegheny county Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Dill introduced a burlesque bill to restrain the use of intoxicating beverages at the option of the parties using them, which punishes the violation of pledges made for a fixed period before aldermen.

The Constitutional Convention Bill

Came up, and was immediately postponed, on motion of Mr. Buckalew, till Thursday after orders.

Mr. Graham moved the consideration of the private calendar. Lost.

Mr. Connell moved the consideration of the public calendar. Lost. Adjourned.

The Apportionment—No Agreement.

The Apportionment Conference Committee have done nothing, but meet again to-morrow, before which the Republicans of each house will hold caucuses. It appears that both political parties will hold caucuses on the subject, and govern it through their members on the committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Kerr—Joint resolution paying four hundred dollars to John J. Glass for his expenses in contesting the seat of John P. Linton, member from Cambria, in 1866; authorizing the authorities of St. Clair borough to grade, pave and macadamize streets, construct sewers and assessments to supplement for the Pittsburgh Independent School District, which authorizes the Central Board to borrow the additional sum of two thousand dollars; authorizing the school board of Washington subdistrict to lay a special tax of five mills; extending the vehicle license act to St. Clair borough; authorizing the Governor to appoint a gauger and inspector of crude and refined petroleum for Clarion county.

By Mr. Humphreys—Supplement for the Woods Run Savings Fund and Loan Association, Allegheny county, which changes its court incorporation to a legislative charter; authorizing the Knap Pen Pitt Company of Pittsburgh to test cannon and other ordnance at their proving ground in Fallon township.

By Mr. Schmatterly—Incorporating the Falls City Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny county, with W. O. Hughart, J. McD. Crossan, Albert Stewart, A. W. Jarrett, Hon. George Connell and others as corporators.

Bills Passed.

In the afternoon the following House bills were passed: incorporating the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings Company; incorporating the South Side Cemetery Company, Allegheny; supplement to Mr. Magee's act of Pittsburgh improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh; supplement for the Kittanning Rural Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad; giving power to the Board of Indemnity in Allegheny county; extending the Kittanning Township road to Mount Jackson, Allegheny; supplement for the Ewalt Street Bridge Company, which authorizes additional tolls, increases the bonded debt, &c.; incorporating the Pittsburgh Turner Hall Association; authorizing the opening of Laynie street in Reserve township and Millvale borough, Allegheny; authorizing the authorities of Braddocks to establish a borough weigh scale.

Bills Objected To.

Mr. Humphreys objected to the bill preventing fishing with nets and seines in the Allegheny river and its tributaries.

Messrs. Kerr and Putney objected to the bill for the inspection of grain and seeds in Allegheny county.

Mr. Johnston objected to the bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad.

Gas.

Mr. Taylor last night introduced a bill incorporating the Consolidation Gas Company of Pittsburgh.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Minister Joy Transferred to Constantinople—Lutherans Ordered to Leave Russia—Earthquake in Scotland, &c. &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Mr. Joy Transferred to Constantinople.

VIENNA, April 18.—It is stated here that Mr. Joy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Austria, has been transferred to the Ottoman Empire in a similar capacity, and will leave for Constantinople some time during next month.

Lutherans Ordered to Leave Russia.

LONDON, April 18.—It is reported that the Lutheran inhabitants of the province of Livonia have received orders to emigrate immediately, or make preparations for the annexation of their province to Prussia. The Czar ordered the signers of the petition to have his dominions on pain of confiscation of their effects.

Earthquake in Scotland.

LONDON, April 18.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Scotland this morning.

Norwegian Parliament.

CHRISTIANA, April 18.—The Storthing, or Norwegian Houses of Parliament, have rejected the bill for the modification of the act of union between Norway and Sweden.

Reassembling of Parliament.

LONDON, April 18.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day. The resolution demanding an inquiry into the Canadian subsidy to the Grand Trunk Railroad came up and was opposed by Hugessen, Under Colonial Secretary. The resolution was finally withdrawn.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Tripoli, from New York have arrived.

MOVILLE, April 18.—The steamship Austria, from Portland, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18.—The steamship Main, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, April 18.—The steamer Columbia, from New York for Glasgow, touched here to-day.

The Stocks.

LONDON, April 18, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾; for money and 93 5-16@93⅜ for account. Bonds quiet; 6-20s of '62, 90¾; of '65, 87½; of '67, 87⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7¼d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Receipts of wheat for three days 20,000, all American. Lard 53s 6d. Others unchanged.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The funeral of General E. Dumont took place at the First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession was large and imposing, including the Mayor and the City Council, the Governor and State officers, headed by the entire police force of the city.

In Brighton, on Monday, facts were developed showing that it has been the common practice to dress and send to the Boston market the carcasses of new calves brought in the cars or affected with the cattle disease. Ugh!

A letter dated April 5th, on board the United States steamer Worcester, then at Plymouth with a cargo of provisions from Boston for the relief of the suffering French, reports that on the third day out from Boston about thirty tubes of the boiler of the vessel burst and scalded seven persons, three dying within a few hours, and one lingering eight days after the accident. Some of the sufferers left the ship to resume their duties. The cause of the explosion will be investigated. There was plenty of water in the boiler at the time, and only twenty-nine pounds of steam on. The tubes burst in the middle, which is an unusual thing. The wrought-going qualities of the Worcester proved admirable.

Mr. Calkins, Clerk of the New York Senate, was yesterday presented with a one thousand dollar United States bond by Senators, irrespective of party, for the faithfulness with which he had discharged his duties during the session about to close.

The bark Roman lost six of her men by a boat capsizing in the surf at Desolation Island, and the bark Penn her mate and four sailors by one of her boats being capsized in Saint George's Bay.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Wm. H. Gray, of the firm of Gray & Painter, merchants, on the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, while at the Pacific Railroad freight depot last evening, giving directions about moving some hemp consigned to him, got into a slight altercation with a drayman named John Tracy. The latter attempted to strike Gray with his whip, but it was taken from him by Gray. Shortly after and while Gray was directing the loading of the hemp on his own wagon, Tracy stole up behind him and dealt him a tremendous blow with a heavy dray pin, crushing almost the entire back part of his head in. Gray was removed to his house and died in the course of a couple of hours. Tracy escaped and has not yet been arrested.

DESMOINES, IOWA, April 18.—D. W. Church, City Marshal of Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, attempted to arrest a tramp, who resisted with a knife and a razor in resistance, and so badly wounded the marshal that he died last night. Considerable excitement over the affair existed in consequence.

CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—George Fetick, of Van Wert, O., was to-day brought before United States Commissioner White to answer to the charge of counterfeit national bank note currency. He was held in the sum of $2,000 to appear on the 26th inst. Secret Agent Baldwin, of the Postoffice Department, has had the case in charge, making no less than four convictions in the Northern District Court for violations of the postal laws. James Funk, for robbing the postoffice at Elmore, O., was sentenced by Judge Sherman to the Ohio penitentiary for two years; Geo. Carter, for robbing the mail in Coshocton county, Ohio, received the same sentence; Jacob Peters, of Hancock county, upon the plea of guilty was fined $200 and costs, and John Hale of Morrow county, $150 and costs.

OMAHA, April 18.—A few nights ago Daniel E. Kinder was found dead, at a house of prostitution in this place, from the effect of a pistol shot through the heart. From the surroundings at the time Coroner Jay it appeared he had committed suicide, and such was the verdict, but last night an inmate, Cora Clinton, called on the Coroner and privately told him that she was present and claims that she did it at his request; that she had attempted suicide since, but failed. The facts in the case look as if she had unfairly charged herself with the crime, that she might die by the law.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer continues on the California coast with average clear weather. The barometer disturbance indicated on Monday evening as existing at the Rocky mountain stations has developed during the day, and is probably now central west of Utah. A northwest gale prevails in Eastern Wyoming. A barometer depression is reported at St. Louis, and a northeasterly gale on Lake Superior. The temperature has risen rapidly on Lakes Erie and Michigan. The weather has remained unchanged, with a slight fall in the barometer on the Gulf and Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the storm will move eastward and be severely felt to-night and on Wednesday on the lakes, and southward to the Gulf States. Cloudy weather and easterly winds will probably be experienced on the Atlantic coast.

THE COAL CONTEST.

Facts and Figures—A Giant Monopoly.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing from Scranton, gives some facts and figures concerning the so-called "strike" in the coal regions, which may be regarded as reliable and as coming from an unprejudiced source: The strike was begun last December by the miners against a proposed reduction by the operators of their pay from $1 31 to 88 cents per diamond car. There is a ton and a half of coal in each car, and a day's work consists of seven cars, so that a full day's job under the old arrangement would have netted a miner $9 17. This seems high pay, but practically the miner only occasionally gets a full day's work, while he has heavy expenses, as powder, oil, and the pay of an assistant, to deduct from his earnings. As a specimen of the actual earnings of miners, I have copied from the pay rolls the names of three men, with their wages during three months last year, and what they would receive for the same work under the basis agreed to. Each of these miners are now on a strike. September, 1870, Thomas Jenkins, an extra good hand, took out 1945 diamond cars, or 2?9 tons of coal, for which he received $105 91, or $1 a day. Under the proposed reduction he would get 865 58, or $2 46. November, J. Minors, 110 cars, or 146 tons, paid $64 59. At present rates would get $57 64, or nearly $2 50 and $1 45 per day. November, M. McCue took out 94 cars, or 125 tons, paid $73 87, or about $2 45 a day. Present wages would be $32 50, or $1 25. These figures are all net, and do not include the daily expenses of the miners for oil, powder and laborers' wages. Compare them (and these are about the average given to the men about here) with the immense dividends, amounting to millions, pocketed by the stockholders of these huge corporations, for the past ten years or more, and the true relations of the two will be understood.

But the figures are for miners working on contract alone. For every miner getting them there are two laborers, who receive under two dollars a day; yet it is constantly asserted that these men as a body are the best paid class of workmen in the country. After talking with many of them and hearing all the charges of their opponents, I am satisfied that they have been much abused. They work hard, underground, in unwholesome surroundings. Their homes are no better than those of mechanics elsewhere, and they have no special advantages over the latter. Yet as their character, steady and valuable body of men I have never met. They attend church, have large temperance societies, reading rooms, and show other signs of civilization, while the fact that they have endured the slanders with which they have been assailed for the past year is the best proof of their fortitude and good qualities.

The fact is the contest pending here is one between rich and needy. Three hundred millions of capital are united to crush 25,000 miners. What was once an infant industry, carefully fostered by the State, is now a giant evil, proclaiming itself above law and authority. The railroad companies gained control of the mines and both partners, and by their power, and so they have banded themselves together to put down the human rights which interfere with their operations. They are powerful and rich, and think they can carry everything before them, and thus far they have been very near right in their calculations. As a single example of the way these railroad corporations are making money, I will mention the profits of a single one of them.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company in their annual report for the year ending with the close of 1869, reported their capital stock subscribed at $5,722,700, and their funded debt at $5,000,000. Their funded debt was within $42,000 of the cost of constructing the then completed road, and the floating debt was but half a million. Making allowance for the above date they have received from the stockholders in hard cash $5,000,000. This sum added to the amount of their paid up stock in 1869 will show what their present stock should be, while it is claimed to be nearly twice that sum, or $15,-, 859. The word monopoly is defined as the act of engrossing the possession of anything by persons, and this is just their own handiwork or manufacture that they monopolize. It is the sovereignty of the people, labor, and something that is indispensable to the welfare of the mass of our people.

RUM'S DOING.

Fatal Affray at Greencastle, Indiana.

At Greencastle, Indiana, on the 15th, Dunbar Bowman, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Bowman, an eminent divine, President of Ashbury University, was killed in an affray. Bowman was intoxicated, and had been arrested, having quarreled with a colored man, but was released by the City Marshal, after having been fined and let on bail. He then went to a saloon and called for a glass of beer, which was refused. Then he asked for a glass of water, which was given him. As he was drinking that he threw the contents of the glass back door of the saloon. Bowman saw him and mistook him for the man who helped to arrest him. Immediately when the latter took the glass in his oath, "You are the rascal who helped to arrest me," and, at the same time, advanced toward him. When within a few feet of him he struck at him with a pistol which he held in his hand, at Frank, hitting him on the head. Frank retreated and Bowman followed him with a knife drawn. After Frank had retreated some distance he drew a revolver and told Bowman to stop. He still advanced, but he did not stop, so Frank fired four shots at him in rapid succession, two of which missed him; one simply grazed the right side of the abdomen, and the other penetrated just above the eighth rib, the bullet ranging downward. Two shots were fired and said, "Boys, I guess he's got me this time." It was soon seen that he was mortally wounded. He was carried to his father's residence, where he lingered, suffering greatly till three o'clock Monday morning, when death relieved him. Frank gave himself up to the authorities, and waived an examination and was released on bail to appear before the court on the twenty-fourth instant.

GHASTLY TABLEAU.

Killed by Lightning on the Plains.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, paper says: An Indian by the name of Yellow Hawk some time ago became dissatisfied with his nomadic life, and opened a farm on the bottom near Fort Sully, one of the posts in the northwest. He soon became possessed of a horse and cart, and it was his custom to go to the different posts within accessible distance and dispose of the products of his farm. On such occasions he always carried with him a canvas tent, which he would pitch on the approach of a storm. About three weeks since he started one day upon his last journey. He was accompanied by his favorite dog. While he was in the neighborhood of Fort Sully a terrific storm, filled with thunder and vivid lightning, passed over the place. On the day following a party of men happened to come across a little wagon and tent pitched upon the prairie. Upon the latter's neglected appearance, and one of the party stepped up to it and looked in. What he saw frightened him with terror, for he gazed upon a sight the like of which he will probably never look upon again. At the end of the wagon sat the Indian, on the other side of the dog grouped together. Yellow Hawk sat upright; with his hand firmly grasping the neck of the dog, who was sitting on his haunches; on the other side of the dog reclined Yellow Hawk's wife, leaning on her elbow. All three were frozen stiff, and all three of their eyes were wide open, starting with a look of fear. The three were dead; but wherefore? The lightning passed through the wagon, and after on the tent nor on the bodies was the slightest evidence of the presence of the electric destroyer.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

American Officers in Egypt.

A recent letter from Cairo says: The Viceroy, some years ago, discharged his foreign officers, who were then French, and in their place put ex-American and Confederate Generals. Our General Stone (of Bull's Run!) is Chief of Staff. Generals Sibley and Loring (Confederates) have high commands. General Mott, of New York, a son of Dr. Valentine Mott, is attached to the personal staff of the Viceroy. The employment of Americans is attributable to General Mott, or rather to a romantic incident in his life. Some five years ago he met at Constantinople a beautiful Greek girl, who had been educated at our missionary schools in Beirut, and fell in love with her; she reciprocated, but her mother was afraid to trust a stranger from a country so remote, and forbade the match. Mott married the young lady half from even "the land of the brave." So, when General Mott arrived in Egypt from the city she took her daughter and fled into Egypt. The general, returning to Cairo, learned whither they had gone, and also her residence. He followed, and, after patiently sailed for New York, procured testimonials as to his position, character, etc., from persons high in authority and well known abroad, and with them returned to Europe, and proceeded to Cairo, and again met his lady love and her mother. He was more satisfactory, and they were married. His letters secured him audience with the Viceroy, who was pleased with his personal appearance, and engaged his service. He accepted, and through his advice the other American officers were employed.

FROM TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Alleghenians Flocking In—Common-Sense Talk About Ku-Klux and Political Carpet-Baggers—In Clover—The March of Yankee Improvement.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., April 14, 1871.

Almost every train brings us trains-a-Alleghenysetters; some looking up farms; some buying town lots; some engaging in general speculation, and many afflicted with pulmonary and gastric affections. So lovely is the landscape, all echoing with the song of the mocking bird, the starlings and the passeres generally; so mild, refreshing and invigorating are the breezes softly careering from the South, stealing through forests all decorated with flowers, and winging along the fresh herbage of the meadows, that the farmer is merry, the invalid happified and the laborer sings merrily over his toil. Here, where thousands to-day would be enjoying life, health and prosperity; where every great creek is wide as the Ohio, and the gems of the world; where every inducement of nature and fortune is extended to the energetic and industrious; where charming homes can be bewell out, that will render the laborer or mechanic independent in a few years; where peace, harmony and goodwill, we are informed that outrages against, or threats to, white men are punished with halter stand on end. If every adventurer who has come South the past five years for the sole purpose of running politics, voting the "nigger" and fighting at the public teat had been Ku-Kluxed as he deserved, the South to-day would flourish under the uprisings of her people, and the Union would not be shocked blither by tens of thousands to lay hold of these cheap lands, cheap mines, and cheap waterpowers.

It is the expressed opinion of all intelligent Northern men here—as the political Republican party is only a nuisance and parasite to be hated and despised, but that they should be banished from our society as they deserved to rot—home and abroad—is there. We want producers; men of muscle, mechanics, manufacturers, to build up, develop and produce, to take hold of the car of progress and push the lazy pushes in the way of harmonious enterprise.

Our Yankee farmers are doing wonders. Clover, the great fertilizer, flourishes here beyond comparison, and all that has been said of these lands is improved by arguments that speak to the eye. Now, let every Northern reader who contemplates this country, see the growing crops and compare prices of products and labor. To-day we hear what others say or write about a country is not wise; you must see for yourself, and believe the evidences of your own senses. It is true there are men who will sell you lands that are worthless, and rascals who will cheat you, and you do not, your plan is never to be in a hurry, and watch the trader who treats you particularly kindly, or who will tell you he is a Northerner, and talks blandly; a few such scoundrels are to be found in every county, who are speculating on their fellowmen, and have swindled some Northerners terribly. Mr. Sproul, of Butler county, opened a select school here this week; two new churches, an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian, are to be erected in this manner, also, at least a hundred residences. So, you see, hard times cannot stay the march of improvement in this region.

W. T. BARNIZE.

DRUGGISTS and dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for Floral Oil, manufactured from pure vegetable oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Charles Abel & Co., perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

It is supposed the burning of the Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, Neb., was the work of an incendiary.

SECOND EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

Progress of the Revolution.

Severe Engagement at Neuilly.

The Place Occupied by Communists.

Prussia Likely to Interfere.

Revictualing of Paris Stopped.

Churches Pillaged and Clergy Arrested.

Communist Elections in Paris a Fiasco.

Government Troops Capture Chateau Becon.

Prussia Will Interfere if the Communists Succeed—Revictualing of Paris to be Stopped—Note from Bismarck—The Election Farce—More Churches Pillaged and Clergy Arrested.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Paris stating that it is reported in that city that the Prussians will interfere in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles government.

The Prussians have advanced to Aubere Villiers, four kilometres south-east of St. Dennis, and within eight kilometres of Paris.

The *Daily News* special dispatch from Paris says: The Communists have in hands thirty-eight millions francs, cash, which has been paid by the Bank of France for assaid bonds of the city of Paris.

A dispatch from Versailles says that the Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualing of Paris by the way of St. Denis.

The insurgents now occupy the greater part of the mouth of Colombes, being driven out.

Bismarck, in a note to the Versailles Government, admits the right of Marshal MacMahon to occupy with French troops the ground around Paris made neutral by the stipulations of the preliminary treaty of peace.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—Thiers, in a circular just issued, confirms the announcement of the capture by the insurgents of the general troops of Chabrier. Tactics have been established there within easy range of the guns of Fort Valerien, and the forces are now concentrated in force on Neuilly. The reports from Paris that the colors of the Political Zouaves were captured by the Communists at Neuilly are false, as they were withdrawn.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A cable special dated Paris, 18th, 9 P. M., says: Neuilly is the scene of severe efforts and advanced posts sent into the Commune the results of the votes of the troops. The urn containing the votes was escorted to the Commune by the Nationals in procession, headed by the red flag. There was a salute of 101 guns.

Yesterday, after the taking of Neuilly Church, a youth of sixteen planted the flag of the Commune on the church and killed a soldier.

The inhabitants are collecting provisions.

The report that the city is to be invested by the Versailles troops is generally jointly causing a great excitement.

The barricades on the Rue Castiglione have been demolished.

Large works have been erected at Batignolles, Belleville and Montmartre.

The church of St. Jacques du Haut Pas, was surrendered to-day by the Nationals and the clergy arrested.

During Vespers yesterday, the church of St. Vincent de Paris was invaded by the Communists, and pillaged. There is scarcely a church open now.

Gilpatrick, in Bonapartist organ, says municipal elections in Paris were a perfect *fiasco*—not a tenth of the voters went to the polls. In the eighth arrondissement, 1,700 out of 30,000 voters cast 17,825 votes.

No casualties were received from Paris by the night train, and it is stated that the courier's dispatches were seized by the Communes.

The Communists Capture Neuilly—Germans Massing Troops.

PARIS, April 18.—The Communists, after a severe battle, occupied the whole of Neuilly, capturing all the enemy's artillery and two flags. The enemy also lost 2,000 men in killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners. The loss of the Communists was about the same. Valerien is now bombarding Neuilly. The Germans are massing forty thousand troops, and give many other proofs of an intention to interfere.

Cluseret Reports Everything Lovely for the Insurgents.

PARIS, April 18.—General Cluseret reports that the past night has been comparatively quiet. Bombardment is steadily kept up. Considerable breaches have been made in the walls of Fort Volerien. The situation is everywhere satisfactory. Several of the enemy's batteries have been dismounted. Not all their batteries have been replaced with small loss to the defenders. The morale of the men is excellent.

The *Mot D'Ordre* intimates that negotiations will soon be opened with the government at Versailles. The *Official Journal* reports that Lullier has been appointed to command the gunboat flotilla on the Seine.

The supply of provisions by the northern and eastern railroads is uninterrupted.

The Commune are discussing questions of commerce, signatory to the protocol of 1856 and credit. Among the measures under consideration is a law requiring that all debts due on the date of the passage of the law, be paid in three equal and quarterly instalments, the first payment to be made on or before the 15th of July. Penalties are attached to evasion or fraud.

Poor Use for Good Guns.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Pinson* special speaks highly of the Algerian rifles, for the defense of Paris.

No Prussian Intervention.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are now at Fontenoy Aux Roses, near Sceaux.

The rumors that the Prussians threaten forcible intervention in the affairs of Paris are unfounded. Fifty insurgents were taken prisoners at Chateau Bicêtre, and others were captured in the vicinity. An ironclad railway battery has been captured from the insurgents at Calendus.

FIRES.

Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 18.—Yesterday afternoon as an extra freight train was passing through this place from the eastward, fire was discovered in the station, which was completely destroyed. A quantity of trunks and baggage was also consumed in the building, as were the tickets, checks and account books. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

The *Saturday Review* reports that a discovery of considerable American interest has recently been made in the vicinity of Lochend, Scotland. The loch whose water is supposed to have extended in remote times over a much larger space of ground than it at present covers. Lately, owing to the withdrawal of water for the supply of Leith manufactures, the loch has greatly fallen off in point of size. Elderly persons still living in the neighborhood, after heavy rains, it extended in some directions two or three hundred yards beyond its present limits, and has even under ordinary circumstances, it covered a considerable space now left dry all year round. It was in a time of unusual drought that the present water had its origin. The men afterward leaving the neighborhood, and the loch filling with water, but what Mr. David Grieve, an able and well-known writer of Antiquarians, had his attention attracted some months ago by the discovery of some remains of trees that rooted in the loch. Some of these are fast crumbling into mould, and it was only on careful examination that their character appeared to be the outlines of heavy logs disposed almost on the surface at pretty regular intervals.

In pursuance of investigations Mr. Grieve discovered that the remains extended along the shore of the loch for a distance of 120 yards, the impression conveyed being that they had formed part of a great wooden framework or platform. The matter having been brought before the Society of Antiquaries some excavations were made a few days ago with a view to a more minute investigation. Three or four pits were sunk, and each disclosed more logs of wood lying parallel, or nearly so, and resting on other logs which lay in a different direction. Some of the logs were of oak, but the greater number appeared to be of pine, with the bark in many cases still remaining. No implements or other traces of human occupation were discovered, but a number of bones of red deer were lately fished from the bed of the loch. There is a strong impression among the antiquarians who have visited the place that the timber framework indicates the site of a lake village, but further investigation is necessary before the point can be conclusively determined and the age of the remains ascertained.

Correspondence of the London *Times*, from Paris, March 15, gives the touching description of the revelations of the Monte de Piete, or government pawnbrokerage establishment. In its vast storehouses are stacked labyrinths of jewelry, comprising no fewer than 100,000 watches and 200,000 clocks. There were diamond necklaces, and bracelets of fabulous value, which had lain for many years, and which were pledged anew every year by the impecunious aristocracy, on the arms and necks of their owners at every imperial ball, on every state occasion, when they appeared in the imperial presence, but for the night; here were laces pledged in the last extremity of people of rank; no less than 2,000 opera glasses, mostly gilt-edged, 1,000 fine umbrellas, the pawn ticket of which had been renewed yearly since the days of the Empress Eugenie's early years. Another department told yet a sadder tale. No fewer than 9,000 poor wretches had pawned

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871.

The License Board held another session yesterday, mainly for the purpose of correcting the illegalities of their former sittings. They took up the whole batch of applications, which they had heretofore passed upon, numbering one hundred and forty-four in all, and of these eighty-four were granted and sixty refused. How many of these sixty may be able to succeed upon filing new applications, cannot now be determined; but a considerable number will not make the attempt, while others who may make a second effort will be successfully opposed.

It seems to be settled that no amnesty measure is to pass Congress at the present session. The House, composed of the immediate representatives of the people, promptly passed a bill and sent it to the Senate, where its fate was sealed in a caucus of Republican Senators, which is said to have been a stormy one. Although nearly every Republican Senator from the South, reinforced by such men as WILSON, TRUMBULL, SHERMAN, SCHURZ, and others, earnestly supported the House bill, the opposition, led by MORTON and CHANDLER, were successful. During the discussion CHANDLER pretended to quote the President's opposition to the measure. More's the pity.

THE "organ" is simple enough to revive a question of the last campaign as to the duties of the present Legislature, by inserting the communication of some uninstructed fledgling referring to our desire for the passage of the pending Apportionment bill, and asking whether we did not insist that no apportionment was to be made in 1871, and endeavored to show that "Mr. SWOOPE was an ass for asserting on the stump that this was the year." Will it inform its correspondent—as it ought to have done—that there never was any question, as there could be none, as to the time of the *Legislative* apportionment, which, by the very terms of the Constitution, was required to be made at the end of every seven years, and was of course known by all to fall within the present session? The point was only as to the Congressional distribution, which we showed by the *record* to have been always made in the *second* year of the decade, and insisted not to be even a *probable* duty of the coming session, because it must necessarily depend on the previous action of Congress itself. And the result has proved that *we* were *right*, and the *organ* and its spokesmen *wrong*, the business going over, as heretofore, to the session of '72. It was not kind, therefore, we think, to Mr. SWOOPE himself to remind the people of that controversy in view of the solution which the question has just now actually received, and we hope it was not intended to inflict an injury upon this champion of 1871.

ABOUT a week ago the insurgents of the Paris Commune declared that the column of the Place Vendome was "a negation of fraternity," and that it ought to be destroyed. An order for its demolition was issued, but we learn by our cable dispatches of yesterday that the destruction has been postponed until after the cessation of hostilities. The column is a splendid bronze obelisk, one of the greatest triumphs of art in all Europe, and is associated with the most glorious memories of France. It was cast from cannon captured by NAPOLEON BONAPARTE at the battles of Jena, Friedland and Austerlitz. It is modeled after the Trojan column at Rome, is crowned with a statue of the Great Captain, and its friezes represent the most prominent and striking scenes in the military history of France. It is one of the attractions of Paris, and has been visited by people from every quarter of the world. Under the Empire scarcely a day passed in which its base was not strewn with flowers and immortelles in memory of its projector. No possible service to humanity can be rendered by its demolition, and the grounds upon which its destruction has been decreed reads like satire from the bottomless pit, when considered in connection with the present parricidal madness of the insurrectionists.

EVEN if WINANS, the Chautauqua county Republican member of the New York Assembly, who went over to the Democrats and thus gave them a majority in the moment of their greatest stress, got the $75,000, which is said to be the price of his treason, he has probably by this time come to the conclusion that the sum was too little. The case bears a striking resemblance to purchases made in years past by the gentleman for whom Mr. SUMNER was set aside as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. WINANS is rapidly descending into the vale of infamy where the Pennsylvania members were long since consigned. But that the names of the purchased traitors should become infamous while the purchaser whose profits by the treason ascends to honors and distinction, is one of the curious things of this world. Nevertheless it is so. We see it said that Senator FENTON had something to do with the purchase and sale of WINANS, and certain papers intimate that he must hereafter be discredited at home and in the Senate. Even were the charge true, the conclusion is disproved by facts; for, to say nothing of previous honors conferred, did not the United States Senate, within the month past, with the concurrence, not to say in accordance with the wish of the Federal administration, degrade Mr. SUMNER and advance Mr. CAMERON to his place? Senators may buy and sell Representatives and enjoy the honors secured by the traffic, but only infamy awaits those who sell themselves. At least such is the teaching of experience.

THE STATE APPORTIONMENT.

We have seen it greatly lamented, and that two by newspapers professing to see great mischief in the multiplication of private bills, that no less than about *eight hundred* of these interesting commodities are bound up in the dead lock of the two Houses on the Apportionment bill.

If this were all the injury that the people are likely to suffer from the conflict it might not unpatriotically be hoped that this lock might end like that of the stags whose remains have been ever found in the tertiary deposits, with their antlers inextricably intertwined, fierce and pugnacious in death, and with little more remaining as the evidence of their internecine struggle than the memorable cats of Kilkenny, of which nothing was left but the tails. Eight hundred *private* bills! with *something*, no doubt, in all of them! Think of that, ye admiring people, and judge whether there is not a *solvent* power there that must eventually untwist these horns, and lay these fierce belligerents in happy pastures side by side, browsing on the luxurient herbage, or clipping the eight hundred succulent twigs, which invite so strongly to repose.

At the risk, however, of the restoration of this dangerous peace, we are constrained to hope that the Legislature will not adjourn without passing a proper bill for the apportionment of the representation under the new census of taxables. They cannot do so indeed without an utter forgetfulness of their sworn duties. The Constitution itself enjoinsit. It provides for the apportionment within *every* term of *seven* years, and that the *number* of representatives *shall* at such period be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each. The language is *peremptory*, and in case of a failure there is room for very grave doubts whether there is any provision for the election of another Legislature, because the continuance of the old one when there have been vast changes in population, and some parts of the State, like Allegheny county, increasing largely, while others are at a stand or absolutely diminishing in numbers, would involve a serious disturbance of the representative basis, and might in that way result in enabling a mere minority of the people to retain the government in their own hands in defiance of the Constitution. We submit, therefore, to the members of the Legislature from this county that they have no *right* to adjourn without the settlement of this question, and that if they do, the people will hold them accountable for the loss of political power resulting from their default.

Nor will it do to say in answer that the Senate would not agree to such a bill as would assure the ascendency of the Republican party. That is a question to which neither party has a right to refer. The duty of both is to make a fair and honest distribution of the members among the several counties, without stopping to inquire whether it will give a temporary advantage to either, and this can be accomplished by honest men without the slightest difficulty. We are not sure, indeed, that the division between the two Houses is not the very thing to insure the passage of a law which shall be entirely fair, and free from influences which ought never to be allowed to operate on such occasions. The system of *gerrymandering* has proved to be anything but a creditable or a profitable one in the end, and that of bargaining for majorities is not any more so. The whole aspect of things in any given district may be changed within the year, and at any rate the policy that wins at last is not that which depends on the jugglery of mere political managers.

We have no hesitation in saying that two or three honest men from each of the two parties, who have imbibed the spirit of the Constitution, and can shake off the shackles of mere party politics and rise to the elevation which such a question demands, can *settle it at once*—and we are not without the hope that there are still such men in both branches of the Legislature.

A QUESTION IN TIME.

Within the next three or four years the city of Pittsburgh will engage in and perhaps complete enterprises, of which the New Water Works will be the greatest, which will cost and add to the city debt probably not less than from three to four million of dollars, and it may be twice this sum. We do not refer to this to impress the public mind that there is necessarily going to be extravagance and wastefulness, or that these improvements might just as well be dispensed with. Perhaps some of them might for a time be postponed, but all cities, as they grow to the size and importance of Pittsburgh, find them necessary. And it is unfortunately true that, in these latter days, the tendency towards extravagance and corruption is almost everywhere apparent. Pittsburgh will be fortunate indeed if she escape and for the millions she is about to expend obtain something like real value. She has before her the experience of other cities—nearly every other city in the land we might say—to admonish her of the necessity and the way of protecting herself from the organizations which will everywhere exist to "appropriate" a share when any considerable sum of public money is to be expended. We here are about to begin a new era of improvement and expense. On the character of those to whom our affairs shall be confided will depend whether the millions shall be many or few, whether they shall be wisely or unwisely expended, and how much, to use language which only will describe what we mean, shall be stolen outright by adventurers and speculators. Things here will not be a particle different from what they are in other cities unless the necessary precautions are taken, and the precautions, to begin with, should be competent and honest men in the city government.

Our advantage is that we have yet the time and opportunity to attend to the business. On the elections yet to be held will all depend, so that we will go ahead with our eyes open. If property holders do not care how matters go, whether it be five or ten millions, how much or little they get or what they are taxed, and prefer to commit the business to such combinations as we have alluded to, then of course they will not trouble themselves, but will acquiesce in whatever is arranged for them by these managers. But if they do care whether it be five or ten millions, whether the sum, whichever it be, shall be honestly or dishonestly expended, whether the city is now handed over to combinations and rings such as hold other cities in absolute bondage, then they will prepare to act with an earnestness and unanimity commensurate with the importance of the situation; and first of all in utter disregard of all restraints whatever, and with an eye single to the question of millions, honesty and dishonesty. We repeat there is yet time to attend to the matter, fully and completely, and so make the future secure. The only question in the case is, does there exist the disposition?

THE NEW YORK *Journal of Commerce* denies the assertion, so often made, that there are one hundred thousand people in that city who ought to be out of it, or, in other words, that that city has a surplus population of that number "of virtuous and industrious men and women who are half-starved by reason of staying where they can get no work." This assertion has been made in justification of efforts made from time to time to promote emigration and thus relieve New York of its crushing load of pauperism. The *Journal of Commerce* does not believe that the average daily number of men out of work, "who are willing to work," is more than one thousand, and even that one thousand are not long disengaged, the inference of course being that the men and women out of employment, however great the number may be, are those who are too proud, or too lazy, or too ignorant to perform any honest service that may be wanted of them, and who, by their own impudence or incompetency, drift into the alms-house or lean helplessly upon charitable institutions. If these sort of persons, says our contemporary, could be persuaded to "put themselves on the country," and colonize in the West or South, New York would be greatly benefitted by their absence. But as they are not the material of which to make colonists, the prospect for such happy riddance is not bright. The metropolis, while compelled to endure the calamity of the presence of a large number of the class referred to, it is claimed is nevertheless as nearly a certain market for resolute and intelligent labor as the United States or the world can afford, and with due respect for the motives of the gentlemen concerned in emigration schemes, it is insisted that New York "is the field where the working bees can have the most money."

BRET HARTE'S ten thousand dollar contract with Messrs. Osgood for a year's leisurely labor suggests recollection of the rates of remuneration paid to the poets and authors before fancy prices came into existence. Milton received twenty-five dollars for his "Paradise Lost," with twenty-five more for the second edition, and forty dollars afterwards, making in all the sum of ninety dollars. Dryden, for his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," received in all twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which would be an excellent price even at the present increased rates of pay. For his poem bearing the same title Pope got only seventy-five dollars, which was more than it was worth. Goldsmith received, for his "Vicar of Wakefield," the sum of three hundred dollars. The poet Gay made $5,600 by his writings, while Lord Byron earned $75,000 by his works, and Sir Walter Scott received $9,000 for his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and $5,250 for his "Marmion." Campbell was paid $14,000 for his poems. Crabbe got $10,000 for his, while the "Irish melodies" of Moore yielded him $2,000 a year. Successful poets of the present day receive for their productions greater sums than these. Tennyson can always command his own prices, even when—as latterly has been the case—his verses are inferior; and Browning received $2,500 for his "Ferry Hill," lately published. In our own country Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Howells, Lowell, and the few other really good poets, receive for their writings remunerations of a liberal order; so that there is no longer any danger that our true singers are compelled suicide to avoid starvation, like Chatterton, or choke themselves over an unwontedly plentiful meal, like Otway. Excellent poetry is excellently well paid for—as indeed it ought to be, since it is so very rare.

A COGENT illustration of Bulwer's saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword," is afforded in the fact that a German has recently purchased the principal paper published in the city of Strasburg, and installed a German as editor-in-chief. The design is to bring the power of the press to complete the work which the sword began. The inhabitants of Strasburg have been as bitterly hostile to Prussia since the surrender of that city as before it: and it is now proposed to try whether the quill will not be able to effect what the giant in the spiked helmet has failed to accomplish. This is a remarkable tribute to the power of the press, yet not more remarkable than deserved. The moral forces of Strasburg must be controlled, or its material subjugation will have been of comparitively little avail. Fortresses and swords may determine temporary battles, but the press is the power which brings to pass the lasting victories of the world.

THE largest newspaper in the world is said to be the Hereford, England, *Times*, established in 1832. It is published weekly, consists of two sheets, each consisting of eight pages, each page of seven columns—in all one hundred and twelve columns. The columns being longer than those of the London *Times*, and each page containing one more column than a page of the *Times*. In addition a railway table of seven columns is published every week and given away with the newspaper, the price of the whole being three and a half cents. A notable feature is the indices—one index referring to every department of news and advertisements, and the other referring to the auction advertisements, the latter forming a distinguishing feature. The paper is published in a cathedral city of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The average circulation exceeds 10,000 copies, and the advertisements during 1870 numbered more than 20,000.

TRAVEL abroad during the coming season promises to be extensive. All the eligible berths in outgoing steamers have been taken up for weeks ahead by tourists who propose to pass the summer in wandering over Europe. The passage rates of some of the finest lines of steamers have been greatly reduced, and a three months trip to Europe should not cost a single man more $500 in gold. Here is the schedule: Passage out and back, with twelve days at sea each way, $160; expenses of travel, including hotels, $5 (gold) per day, for two months, $300; incidentals for two months, $40—total, $500 gold, or, at present rates, $666 in currency. In some parts of Germany, Switzerland and Italy a single man can live in great comfort for much less than $5 a day—probably for one-half that amount—but in the expensive capitals, like Paris and London, the cost will be $5.

IN view of the fact that the delay consequent upon the examination of the canvass by the Connecticut legislative committee, makes it probable that the certificate of election as Governor will not be issued until after the May election parades in that State, the Springfield *Republican* suggests that a double-headed procession be formed, with Jewell and English riding side by side, one bowing to one side of the street, and one to the other, which would save a good deal of dislocating neck service, and be likewise emblematic of the "close thing" about which we have heard so much.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A favorite English amusement just now is to examine the ears of the people one meets, in order to discover whether they bear the "mark of the beast," which Darwin has discovered. He says that the pointed tip of the ear of our monkey progenitors is inherited by not a few men, only considerably disguised; in fact, quite different from the pointed ears of fauns and satyrs. It may be detected in the rim of the ear, and about one quarter of the distance from the top, where there is sometimes found a considerable enlargement of the rim, making an obtuse point turned upward.

A paper collar machine costs from $600 to $10,000, and to fit up a factory costs, at least, $15,000, and so up to $50,0 0, according to the character of the machinery employed. A good machine will turn out 120 collars per minute, or 7,200 an hour, all in a suitable condition for wearing. About 1,200 persons are employed in the collar factories of New England. The first patent on paper collars, in 1854, was for a combination of cloth and paper, but it had never been successfully perfected until about two years ago, when the cloth lined, and cloth or linen outside, come into immediate general use. The amount of capital invested by the eleven New England manufacturers is about $3,000,000, varying in individual cases from $20,000 to $500,000.

Benjamin Franklin is said to be the name of the only pensioner in this country who has lost both legs and arms in military service. A private in the Second Minnesota, he was wounded during the rebellion not less than twenty times—and yet what there is left of the poor fellow seems to have good health.

In London a season of grand opera is announced to continue thirty-five nights, and the subscription price is fixed for the fashionable parts of the house at $1,105 for a seat during the season. The average price for a single evening is thus $35 in gold.

The annual report of the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life Insurance Association for 1870, shows an increase of membership from 2,469 to 2,945. The number of deaths were twenty-six, of which ten were from accidents while on duty; $71,462 were paid on claims, the sum paid increasing during the year from $2,563 on the first claim, to $2,890 on the last. The average amount paid on each claim was $2,700, and the cost to each member was $27, making the rate of premium one per cent. Each member is assessed $1 whenever a death occurs, and on any member being totally disabled, he receives one half of the amount, the rest being payable to his heirs at his decease. The membership is limited to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with whose members it is optional to join, and like that, extends as far north of Ontario, as far south as New Orleans, and as far west as Sacramento.

Compulsory education, it appears, is meeting with some resistance in Scotland. One of the members of a school board was recently discussing the question with an elector of a Scotch town, who addressed him as follows: "Well, master, and is this Bible truth what I du hear—that you gentlefolke is agoing to eddycate my children whether I like it or no?" The member of the board explained, "Well, master, you say as how they must be eddycated; I says as how they mustn't, and they shan't. I'll drown 'em first!"

It is said in Germany that the two well-known horses of equestrian statuary by Pitz, known as the "Pegasus Groups," have been bought for a park in Philadelphia. Gossip says that they are already packed in colossal boxes and on their way to the seaport of Trieste, where a ship is waiting to receive and convey them to their destination.

The Missouri *Republicano* says that a convention of distillers of highwines is to be held at Chicago this week, with a view of effecting an arrangement whereby the product of all the stills in the country can be thrown into a "common pool," and production restricted.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Partington will mount the rostrum, next season, to deliver "a lecture without a subject."

Nettie Power Houston, the youngest daughter of Gen. Sam. Houston, has become a conspicuous contributor to the Southern press, with the intention of making writing her profession.

Some time ago a description was given of a unique gold pen—a perfect imitation of a goose-quill, and incrusted with diamonds—which were made expressly for Prince Bismarck at Phorzheim, and presented to him by Herr Bissinger of that place, who requested that the treaty of peace should be signed with it. It was actually used for that purpose, and the Chancellor related with manifest gratification the history of this precious plume to some French gentlemen who happened to be present.

Mazzini says that the despotism of Louis Napoleon extinguished all the fire of the Marseillaise, and that when the French people were permitted to sing it, at the breaking out of the war, the great invocation of Freedom was only empty words, to which the soul of the nation would not and could not respond. He pronounces Napoleon the Nero of France, the tyrant-destroyer of his country, the monster of an unbridled egotism.

Steps have been taken by Rev. Dr. Bellows and others in New York to present Mr. Bergh with a service of plate as a mark of appreciation of his "incessant labors in the cause of humanity in protecting God's dumb creation from cruelty."

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is at last beginning to reap the reward of her indomitable pluck in her efforts to obtain possession of her New Orleans property. The United States Marshal has just put her in possession of several valuable tracts of land within the city limits, with all the improvements on the property, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

A monument is being made in Philadelphia to the memory of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. It is being erected by order of his executors, and is to be placed over his grave. The monument will be about eighteen feet high, and comparatively plain. The base will be five feet square, and will have a sub-base, on which will rest the die, with this inscription in raised letters:

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Born Dec. 19, 1814.
Died Dec. 24, 1869.

On the top of the die there will be a gothic cap, receiving a plain and massive square. The whole affair will be extremely plain, no ornamentation being attached to it.

President Grant will, it is said, when he makes his visit to California, go direct to Chicago, stopping there one day, and thence proceed to San Francisco, tarrying one day only at Omaha. He hopes to remain in California two or three weeks, and may possibly visit Yosemite. On his return he will look in upon the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and will stop three or four days in Denver City and its neighborhood.

OBITUARY.

John Saxton, Esq.

John Saxton, of the Canton *Repository and Republican*, died in this city on Sunday morning at five o'clock, aged 78. He was sick only a week, had no settled disease, and passed away without suffering.

Deceased was born in Huntington, Pa., in 1792. He removed to Canton and started the *Ohio Repository* in March, 1815. From that time until the day of his death he was only one week absent from the printing office, and that was occasioned by sickness. He has held several offices of trust and importance. He leaves a spotless record. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and had looked forward with eagerness to the dedication of the new church just built by that society, which is to take place next Sunday. He was the patriarch of the Ohio press. Having been actively connected editorially with the same paper for over fifty-six years, it is believed that his example in this instance is without parallel.

There is general sorrow over the death of Father Saxton, who was revered for his example, and who was beloved by the community for his deeds of kindness and charity more than any other man in it.

CANTON, O., April 17, 1871. H.

THE effects of the strike in the anthracite coal regions are becoming quite serious. A dispatch from Scranton says: Thirty-four blast furnaces have been compelled to suspend operations between Munch Chunk and New York. One of the two furnaces of the L. I. and C. Co., in this city, has already blown out, and the other is now going out of blast, while the fires of the great rolling mills, too, have gone out. Silence and desolation now reign where but a few days ago all was industry and prosperity. Scores of the lousy, industrious iron workers, who see no prospect in the future, are already leaving, while many others are preparing to leave as soon as possible. Thirteen hundred additional workmen are thus thrown out of employment.

LUCILLE'S MISTAKE.

The dust rose, bidding her adieu,
It took up her, and bearing low, withdrew
Then, starting homeward, soon I missed my cane.
Retraced my steps and rang the bell again.
I heard a rush—the door flew open wide—
And with a bound Lucille was at my side.
Around my neck her lovely arms she threw.
Kissed me, ye Gods, she kissed me through and through.
Stock still I stood, not daring to return
The glowing kisses that my lips did burn.
I tried to speak, and gasped, "I clean forgot—
I left my cane." She started as if shot.
And cried, with sobs she vainly tried to smother,
"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I thought 'twas Dan, my brother.
What shall I do!" she asked me o'er and o'er,
I backed the courage to say "Do it more!"
So looking shyewish, seized upon my stick,
And forthwith homeward trotted double quick.
When on my couch in vain I courted sleep,
I tossed—and pondered, "What would Lucille have
That girl possesses, other girls above,
And if a brother she should hold so dear
What must a husband to her heart appear!"
The thought grew—and—well, to end the tale,
I sought her often, and to such avail,
That ere a twelvemonth its full course had run
I wooed, I won her—and we twain were one.
And once I told her "that my love began
The night she kissed me in mistake for Dan."
"For Dan," said she, why, bless you, simple head,
Poor brother Dan was safe and snug in bed.
"You did know it!" "Why, of course, I did,
And in my breast her blushing face she hid.
Through all these years I did not once regret
My having fallen in the trap she set.
Happy am I and happy, too, I've made Ivy,
Although at times I laughingly upbraid her;
And then she says, "The moral, dear, of this is,
That girls don't often make mistakes—in kisses."

What is It?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable) its symptoms are in the train the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberrry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. THOMPSON, SUCCESSOR TO Rev. S. M. Gibson, will commence the FEMALE SEMINARY, at No. 29 NINTH STREET, beginning MONDAY, April 10th, assisted by Miss DAUGHERTY, French and Instrumental Music, and by Miss MARY S. ROGERS, who has been associated with Mr. Gibson. For terms, &c., see Circulars, or inquire of JAMES THOMPSON, at the School Rooms, the old Graff Mansion, next door to St. Andrews' Church, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. MWF

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

Academic Duties, after Easter Vacation, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, April 12th.
The Accommodations for Cadets are very complete.
Thorough instruction in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Departments.
Careful attention given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in the use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. WWF

LIPPINCOTT'S
KEYSTONE
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
BEST, CHEAPEST,
MORE CONVENIENT,
MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS,
NO COMPLICATION OF MACHINERY.
Samples Can be Seen at the Agency,
McClarran & McKennan's,
DRUG STORE,
85 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Improvements Being Made—The Finest College Reading Room in the Country.

Lafayette College, Easton, has just opened the finest college reading room in the country. It occupies the entire first floor of the east wing of East College, known as Eastoman Hall, and is sixty-eight feet long, thirty-six wide and twenty-two high, having spacious galleries all around it. The room is heated by furnaces in the basement, lighted by two elegant gas chandeliers, and ventilated by works of art, among which is a fine life-size painting of Mr. Pardee, whose liberal gifts to the college have helped so much to give it a place among the first institutions of learning in our land. The leading German, English and American literary, scientific and religious Quarterlies and Monthlies, many of the first-class weeklies and a number of the best dailies in the country are to be found on its tables and desks, and others are to be added soon. Valuable books of reference are on the shelves and are available for consultation at all hours of the day.

A few days ago the college library received a very handsome gift of scientific books from Mr. Edward Miller. Prof. S. J. Raymond, who is well known among scientists, delivered one of his most interesting lectures, before a large audience, in Jenk's Hall, on the evening of the 6th instant. Though the lecture was quite philosophical and profound, it was very entertaining, especially to the more thoughtful part of the audience. It started a new train of thought in the minds of many.

The work of ornamenting the college grounds goes on rapidly. Workmen are engaged in grading and seeding them and in planting them with trees and shrubbery. Two new students' homes are to be built this summer. It is feared that even these will not be sufficient for the demands of the college next year.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DRY GOODS.

The People's Store,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVE.,
(Masonic Hall Building),
PITTSBURGH,
ARE NOW SHOWING A COMPLETE LINE OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
We invite every Lady to call and examine our Stock of Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Percales, Piques, Printed Muslins, White Goods, Linens, Domestics, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets and Small Wares.
We warrant our Goods as represented and sell strictly on the One Price System.
Inspection and comparison of our prices will prove to every customer that One Price is not only the fairest and easiest but the only method by which you can obtain the best value.
ONE PRICE! CASH SALES! SMALL PROFITS!
Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE,
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
PITTSBURGH.
N. B.—Wholesale Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

NEW GOODS!
A LARGE LINE OF
Spring Dress Goods
CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES AS CHEAP AS BEFORE THE WAR.
SPRING SHAWLS,
IN FINE VARIETY.
Black and Brown Velveteens.
We wish also to direct the attention of our Customers and the Trade to the
NOTION DEPARTMENT
of our business. We offer, for the SPRING OF 1871, in addition to our usual Large Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FULL LINES OF
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, Woven Skirts,
Corset Steels, Needles,
Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols,
Suspenders, Gum Webbing, Towels,
Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Skirt Braids, Velvet Ribbons,
Combs, Pins, Hooks and Eyes,
Shoe Laces, Wallets, Buttons,
Neck Ties and Bows, Paper Collars, Cuffs,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICES. Also,
White Goods, Plain Nainsooks,
Striped Nainsooks, Check Nainsooks,
White Piques, Buff Piques,
Pinin Jaconets,
Tape Checks, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Brilliants.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres, Brillianteens, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines and Hernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK SILKS,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. BOYTS, FRANKLIN BOYTS and JOHN H. ULAM, of the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of J. H. BOYTS & CO., was dissolved on the 23d day of March, 1871, by mutual consent, having sold their entire stock of Goods to T. BAILEY & CO., who will continue the business at Nos. 23 and 25 Wood street, as heretofore. JOHN H. BOYTS and FRANK BOYTS are alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by said firm
JOHN H. BOYTS,
FRANKLIN BOYTS,
JOHN H. ULAM.

IN RETIRING FROM THE CROCKERY and Glassware Trade, we most cordially recommend our successors, Messrs. T. F. BAILEY & CO., to the patronage and friends of the late firm.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN.
Terms, $3 00 a Day.
The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

REMOVED—
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
Office and Warehouse Removed to their Works, Second avenue, immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge.

DRY GOODS.

1871.
SPRING.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & COMPANY,
Importers AND Jobbers
OF
DRY GOODS,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY, THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.
DRESS GOODS.
Choice Styles,
Rare Styles,
Rich Styles,
Plain Styles,
Superb Styles.
Alpacas,
Mohairs,
Poplins,
Ginghams,
Percales,
Chintzes, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
ALL GRADES OF BEST MAKES.
Japanese Linens,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Spring Shawls.
Paragon, Eugenie,
Matilde. Nilsson.
AND MANY OTHER DESIRABLE MAKES
The Domestic Department
IS VERY ATTRACTIVE, COMPRISING ALL THE NEW AND MOST DESIRABLE MAKES OF
PRINTS.
AMERICAN, MERRIMACK,
COCHECO, RICHMOND,
&C., &C., &C.
Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Spring Skirts.
Felt,
Cloth,
Linen,
Chintz.
WHITE GOODS.
NAINSOOKS,
MULLS, SWISS,
TAPE CHECKS,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
JACONET EDGINGS,
JACONET FLOUNCING,
FRENCH CORSETS,
SUSPENDERS,
AND A FULL LINE OF
NOTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
As our Stock has been purchased since the late decline, we are prepared to sell at Prices as Low as those of any Eastern House.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

CLOTHING.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.
Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING
Upwards of 25 per cent. In order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS being to be prepared to make an equal reduction. Now is the time to buy. Having a full and complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, we offer them at remarkably low prices. Call and examine at No. 40 SIXTH STREET.
STRAW & TUTELL.

SPRING STOCK
NOW RECEIVING.
An Elegant Assortment of Choice
Foreign Woolens,
FOR GENT'S WEAR.
Boys', Youths' and Children's
SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MANY NEW STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Gray & Logan,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST STOVE
Made in this city. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MILLINERY GOODS.

72.
SPRING
Straw Hats,
Gimp Hats,
Hair Hats,
And Bonnets.
NOTIONS!
Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Piques, Corsets,
At Lowe
IF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS CHASING ELSEWHERE.
I. RO
Wholesale Rooms, Nos. 72,
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.
81 87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
$1 50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
75c, Japanese Silks, a special bargain.
62½c, All-Wool Black Empress Cloths.
25c, Plain and Corded Alpacas.
25c, Striped and Plain Japanese Cloths.
25c, Plain Black and Striped Grenadines.
18½c, Black and White Serge Plaids.
12½c, Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
12½c, New Spring Delaines.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Seasonable Dress Goods,
Chintzes and Percales.
WHITE GOODS,
In P. K.'s. Brilliants, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Table Damasks and Napkins.
Table Covers, Stand Covers, Table Mats.
10c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good.
12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, a special bargain.
62½c a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
90c a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

JUST OPENED
BY
HORNE & CO.,
IN
Wholesale Stores,
MARKET STREET.
STRAW GOODS
HATS AND BONNETS,
Fine French Flowers,
PIQUETS, DAISIES,
VIOLETS, PANSIES,
ROSES, BIRDS.
RIBBONS.
A Full Line all Shades and Widths.
Black Gros Grain Ribbons,
AND THE J.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1871.

The active and comparatively heavy demand on our loan market for loans, has imparted the appearance of some closeness, and discount houses, as well as some of the banks, show less disposition to let out money. One feature of improvement to the market is the largely increased volume of currency, which is a welcome feature here.

—In local stocks there is comparatively nothing done. Whatever affords holders a dividend from six to eight per cent, there is no disposition to part with, and hence sellers are very scarce.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Close'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	112½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	116½	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116½
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1862	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112½
Union Pacific Railroad	85
Central Pacific Railroad	97
Currency Pacifics	115½

It is remarked that it is important to keep in view that the success of the Government loan must have a permanent effect on the rate of interest and on the gold premium. In all countries, the rate at which the government can borrow is the basis for determining the rate on other descriptions of loans. This is usually the case; because the credit of the government represents the general condition and trustworthiness of the country at large, and because the Treasury, being the largest borrower, fixes a standard by which all other credits are measured. It is, therefore, to be expected that, with a reduction of 16½ per cent. in the rate of interest paid by the Government, there will be a corresponding decline in the rate paid by borrowers at large, a result which must appear highly satisfactory, in view of the oppressive rates we have been wont to pay on borrowed capital. The success of the loan, or even of only the five per cent. portion thereof, would be a conclusive evidence of the improved credit and financial strength of the government, and as such it would tend to improve the value of "greenbacks," which are one of the many forms of Treasury obligations; and a decline in the premium on gold—all other things being equal—may, therefore, be looked for as one of the legitimate results of the completion of the negotiation.

The close of the war between Germany and France has not been attended, as was at first feared, with a panic in our foreign exchanges which some have anticipated. Events have proved either that there was no foreign capital temporarily resting here or that, if there were such balances, peace has not caused them to be disturbed. Indeed, judging from the tone of banking intercourse between the leading European centers and this city, there appears to be reason for expecting that the early return of peace will rather have the effect of stimulating the disposition to invest in American enterprises, for political quiet, our rapid internal development, the reduction of our public debt and taxation, and the disposal of vast portions of our most fertile lands by new railroads—these facts stand in attractive contrast to the growing jealousies between the nations and the increasing burdens in the several countries, to the growing indebtedness of the governments, and to the general uneasiness of the governments, and the inability to undertake military service which now prevail in the Old World. Very naturally, the opinion gains ground that with political and financial conditions so largely preponderating in our favor, the United States should present the most promising field for the employment of capital. Indeed, there seems to be no room for question that the supply of foreign capital will follow the demand, if the supply is allowed to employ it, unless there should be a very material increase in the tide of immigration.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 18, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	99½	99½	99	99	99	99
Do. Scrip	96	96	96	96	96	96
Erie	20½	20½	20¼	20	20⅝	22½
Reading	109½	109	109	109	108¾	109
Harlem		122		122		
Mich. Cent.	106½	106½		106½	106½	106½
Lake Shore						
Illinois Cent.	128	128		128	128	128½
Cleve. & Pitts.	89½	89	89	89	89	90
C. & N. W.	89½	89	89½	89¾	89¾	90
Pac. Mail	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Pac. R. Island	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
St. Paul	82¾	82¾	82¾	81¾	81¾	
Do. pref.	90	90		90		
Fol. & Wabash	80½	80½		80½		
Do. pref.	85½	85½		85½		84
Fort Wayne	53½	54	54½	53½	53½	54½
Ohio & Miss.		30		30		
Chic. & Alton		119		119		
Do. pref.						
R. I. & A. Ry.	106			106		
R. I. & St. L.	100			100		
Canton	58½	58½		58½		
W. U. Tel.		12		11		
Quicksilver	46	46	46	46	45¾	46
Mariposa		29		29		
Adams Ex.		97½		97½		
Wells F. Ex.		49½		49½		
American Ex.		48½		48½		
U. S. Ex.		70		70		
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	65
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	45
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119½
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	54¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Reported daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 18, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather continues warm and dry—too dry, indeed, for the interests of the growers, who complain that milk is growing scarce, and that as a natural consequence butter must go up. Oh, for a good old fashioned rain! With regard to prices, we have few changes to make to-day. There has been a slight decline in bacon, holders deeming it expedient to make concessions to purchasers. The supply of eggs is falling off, and prices are a shade stronger. There is a fair demand for foreign fruits, and prices are lower. Groceries remain unchanged in price, with an active market reported. There is a good demand for potatoes, which sell readily at quotations. Flour is held in large supply, and an active local demand is reported at unchanged rates. Grain is arriving very freely, and a reduction in prices is predicted. The produce market continues to be well supplied, being liberally stocked from the South with tomatoes, peas, &c.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₱ bbl. Common ₱ $3@3 ₱ bbl. Receipts ₱20 bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6@7c ₱ lb; 10@12c ₱ dozen kegs and firkins 70@80c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ ₱ cent.; 3½@4c; common 3 ₱ cent., 3½ Potash 6@7c; Pearls 8@9c; common 8 ₱ cent., 8½ Potash 6@7c.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 33@35c for choice ₱ lb; inferior 18@20c.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ lb.

BEANS—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $1 50@2 ₱ bush.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@33c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 4 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; 1-lb cans, $2 ₱ 1-lb cans, $1; 8-lb cans, $10 ₱ box.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a fair trade at reduced rates, which we give below: Plain Shoulders at 13½@15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders at 15@16c; Canvassed do. 11c; Ribbed Sides, 19½@14½c; Clear do. 15½@16c; Breakfast Bacon 15@15½c; Sugar Cured Hams 18@19c; Canvassed do. 19@20c; Dried Beef 18@19c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in tierces, 12½c; barrels 14c; kegs, 15@16c; Country Lard 11@12c. Mess Pork $20 50.

CHEESE—Supply light; N. Y. Goshen 18@19c ₱ lb; Ohio Goshen 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 14@15c; Ohio Reserve 15½@16½c; Hamburg 13c.

CORNSTARCH LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₱ bbl at $3 25; 90@95c ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce at $12@15 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales at 30@32c for prime; 28@29c for standard; 26@27c for straight; 24@25c for low grade.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

COAL—We are reported anthracite by the car load at $7@8 50 ₱ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $3@3 50 ₱ bbl. Rosendale Hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a slow demand, and we are reported sales as follows: Apples, sliced, 4½@5c; halves 3½@4c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples, quarters 5@5½ ₱ lb. These rates for a good article. Extra do supply is fallen off, and the demand is a shade better. We quote strictly fresh at 14@15c ₱ doz.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote currants at 11@12c ₱ lb; Prunes 11@12c; Figs, Valencia prime 18@20c; Dates 9@10c.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers, No. 1, 80c ₱ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—Holders are firm, at quotations which have ruled for some days. Receipts since our last report, 1,206 bbls. ₱ car load, and the demand at store rates: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels, $6 10; in sacks $6 ₱ 00; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 10; Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels $6 25; in sacks $6 ₱. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $6 00; choice Minnesota $7 ₱ bbl; choice winter $7 00 ₱ bbl; sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25.

FLAXSEED—$2 by 166, held $1,000 ₱ pair. We can export only five pair to market.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain have largely increased, the following being the footings up for the past forty-eight hours:

	Sacks.		Sacks.
Oats	2,320	Rye	287
Barley	960	Wheat	1,377
Corn	2,060		
Total	7,249		

Prices are unchanged though not quite so firm. Wheat, white, $1 50@1 55@ ₱ bushel—the mills being the principal operators. Oats are steady but not very active; prices unchanged. We are offered sales on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store 59@60c ₱ bushel. Corn is devoid of animation; buyers are not anxious to invest; sales ₱ car at 68@69c; 2 cars shelled, 70c—some lots being held at 72c. Rye, market firm but not active; the current rate quoted, $1 05@1 06 ₱ bushel. Barley dull; prices are entirely unsettled to quote correctly, as offers fail to meet.

GOOSEBERRIES—The market continues very active, and we are reported sales as follows:

Green	12½c
Red	10c
White	10c

Some lots being held at 12

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

THE TOLEDO APPOINTMENTS

Representative Peck's Pertinacity Triumphant—A Smell as of Something Unclean—The Deficiency Bill—Debate in the Senate on the Report of the Conference Committee on the Ku-Klux Bill—Gen. Butler Desires a Parting Shot at Garrett Davis, in the Shape of a Personal Explanation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.

Is It an Honest Measure?

The President to-day, upon the demand of Representative Peck, of the Toledo district, nominated E. V. McMaken for Postmaster of Toledo. Postmaster General Creswell advised Peck to withdraw his recommendation, as papers on file in the department showed that two of his partners in business had approached friends of the Postmaster, Assessor and Collector in Toledo, and offered to have them retained for the sum of $4,000, half down and the balance in one year. Peck, however, insisted, and claimed the charge as his right, at the same time denying all charges made against him. He, however, followed his request for a change in the postoffice by recommending that Colonel Wells, the Assessor, and Colonel Sargent, be immediately removed, and J. M. Russell be appointed Assessor, and R. B. Mitchell Collector. The Postmaster General proposed to Peck that the matter should be investigated. To this Peck objected, and succeeded in killing the steps towards it stopped. Peck did not at first deny that approaches as charged were made, but claimed that he was not a party to them. Several weeks later Peck and his friends made up a paper to meet the case, charging that the Collector and Assessor had made the first advances to pay money to be used by Peck took two or three members of Congress to say to Mr. Creswell that they believed him an honest man, and that this money matter must have been set up on him by his partners. His demand for the office as his right carried him through.

The Deficiency Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill struck out several of the most important amendments inserted by the Senate. Among those, one of the provisions for Capitoline Hill, and that for reprinting National bank notes. The appropriation for rebuilding the Catholic hospital at Charleston, S. C., which was adopted unanimously by the House, is retained by the Committee.

Butler Bucks Again.

General Butler to-day experienced a severe disappointment. It has been known that he was intending to fire a parting shot at Garrett Davis in the shape of a personal explanation. This morning copies of the following remarks were sent to various evening papers in the country, in order that they might be published as soon as delivered. But when he rose to explain, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, objected, and said that he should continue to object till the Massachusetts member made a suitable apology to Kentucky; so the explanation will not be made.

Supervisor for Indiana.

Col. Farquhar, of Indiana, has been nominated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury for Supervisor of Indiana.

Committee on Southern Outrages.

Speaker Blaine announced in the House to-day the following members on the part of the House on the joint select committee on outrages in the Southern States: Messrs. Poland, Maynard, Scofield, Cook, Coburn, Stevenson, Buckley, Lansing, Cox, Beck, Voorhees, Van Trump, Waddell and Robinson.

Conference Report on the Ku-Klux Bill.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Edmunds made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Ku-Klux bill, and explained the various modifications made in committee, already indicated in these dispatches. Mr. Trumbull desired that the bill be recommitted for amendment, and proceeded to point out various defects. He said the amendment laying damages on property in the vicinity where political outrages were committed was in opposition to a court of the Constitution, and claimed that Congress had not power to levy a tax for such a purpose in a county or town. Sherman's amendment came in for the larger share of attention in the debate, which was kept up all day, and through the evening session. Mr. Sherman explained and advocated his proposition in a speech of some length. A vote was reached finally, and the Conference report was adopted, by a vote of 22 to 16—Schurz and Sprague voted no, and Trumbull, who opposed the reports, paired with Rice.

The Deficiency Bill.

At a late hour to-night, the Senate came to a vote on the conference report on the deficiency appropriation, and it was rejected by a tie vote—26 to 26—so it goes to a new conference.

Adjournment.

A concurrent resolution for adjournment to-morrow was introduced by Senator Conkling to-night, but it was laid over.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

INTERNAL REVENUE CHANGES.

The two Ohio Supervisors Districts have been consolidated and placed under charge of Ira W. Dwyer, Supervisor. Col. John H. Rorland, of Indianapolis, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for R. W. Cowan, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and assigned to the District of Indiana.

REPUBLICAN RESIDENT COMMITTEE.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee held a meeting this morning at the Capitol, Senator Wilson presiding. A resident committee to attend to business during the recess was appointed, consisting of Senator Harlan, Jas. H. Platt, Jr., Henry D. Cook, Frederick Douglass and J. M. Edmunds.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS ADOPTED.

The Democratic members of Congress held another caucus to-night, at which the report of the committee appointed to prepare an address was presented, and after discussion adopted. The address determined upon was referred back to the committee for slight changes in phraseology. It will to-morrow be presented to the different Democratic Congressmen for their signatures, after which it will be given to the public. The proceedings of the caucus were harmonious throughout.

FIRES.

Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 18.—At five o'clock this afternoon the roof of the Union Hotel was discovered to be on fire. Among the first to discover it were Col. Whiting, United States Assessor, and H. W. Belden, the proprietor, who went on the roof and found a hole burnt in it as large as a man's body, and with a few buckets of water put out the flames. But the roof had been burned under their feet, showing that the fire had extended under and weakened it at that part, so that it was unsafe to stand on it. They at once left the roof and went to work to save the valuables and furniture. The alarm was given and the fire department and citizens turned out en masse. The furniture in the upper rooms, including pianos, books and other personal property belonging to the family, was lost. A considerable portion of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. The lower story was occupied by N. A. Johnson, druggist, Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and Mitchell, Reichard & Co., dry goods. The bank valuables and books were saved, except their large safe. The safe of the first had burned down to the lower floors and swept through to the cellar, where it now stands. The building of F. Hender, occupied by Hurdes & Rhodes as a hardware store, the United States Assessor's office being on the second floor. The bank is now a mass of ruins, most of the walls having fallen. The hotel was owned by a stock company, cost sixty-five thousand dollars, and is insured for fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Belden had twenty thousand dollars worth of furniture, which has fifteen thousand insurance. Hurdes's loss is about $12,000, and not insured. When the fire reached the lower floor, the night watch gave the alarm by safe, and the walls fell on those in the room. Two persons were badly burned. E. W. Kubitz and Fred. Sunderland, and others injured. One or two persons, names not known, were reported to have been carried through the hotel and burned to death. This city has never received so severe a blow in the destruction of property. The hotel was one of its best buildings, and its loss will be keenly felt. The stockholders, who are wealthy men, will probably rebuild soon. The total loss on buildings and property will reach one hundred thousand dollars and perhaps more. The wind was high, and from the South, carrying the flames from instead of towards other business blocks, or the loss would have been far greater. The fire, starting in or under the flat roof, gained such headway that no efforts of the fire department could save the building.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1871.

WHARF AND CANALBOATS BURNED.

The Albany and Troy steamers' wharf at pier 44, North river, several canalboats and a large amount of merchandise, were destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $40,000.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—River twelve and one-half feet, and falling. Arrived—Lorena, St. Louis; Anna, St. Louis. Departed—Leonidas, New Orleans; Alabama, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—River falling, with three feet ten inches in the chute, and five feet ten inches in the canal. Clear and very warm to-day; cloudy and warm in the evening. Arrived—John Kilgour, New Orleans; Lecaire, Tennessee river. Leave to-morrow—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Abeona, St. Louis. Towboats—The falls pilot is repairing the damages received in the storm by the Sam. Brown at the Island, patching boilers. The J. Neal, at the foot of the canal will probably pass up for Pomeroy to-morrow. A number of coal and salt barges in the canal are waiting for the lock to be repaired, which will probably be finished to-morrow. A flat, with blocks and ways, landed alongside the Bodman to-day. She will be loaded to-night and pitched into a position where less water will float her off. Leonard & Co., Jeffersonville, have commenced a new steamer for the Memphis and St. Louis packet company, to be a duplicate of the Grand Tower, built for the same company last fall. Hull 275 feet, beam 42, hold 8; the full length of the cabin will be ready for the works September 1st. Howard & Co. launch the new Louisville and Henderson packet Grey Eagle next week. John Oyler, Bright, of this city, to-day, and left on the United States for Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 18.—Weather cloudy and warm; Mercury 78. The river has fallen one foot. Port list: Up—Sam. J. Hale, 1 A. M.; Idlewild, 6 A. M.; Champion—Bernadotte, 1 A. M.; Dean, 10 A. M.; Palestine, Mary Ament and Rose Hite. Down —Cowan and Sugar, 1 A. M.; Mary Ament, 2 A. M.; Rose Hite, 4 A. M.; Capitol City, towing Laura Hill, 5 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6 A. M.; Florence Lee, 6 A. M.; all with good to excellent trips. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 18.—Port list to-day: City of Cairo, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Delaware, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 P. M.; Emperor, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; P. W. Strader, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 5 A. M.; Ironsides, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Collier, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 11 A. M.; Joe Fleming, Memphis to St. Louis, noon; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 5 P. M.; Crescent City, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Pink Varble, Louisville to Arkansas river, 7 P. M. River stationary. Thermometer from the steamer Pink Varble while at the wharf, and was drowned.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Arrived—Illinois, Peoria, Rob Roy, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Mary Ament; Bismarck, Ste. Luke, Kansas City; Red Wing, St. Paul; Tom Jasper, Quincy; Florence, No. 2, Keokuk. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Keokuk, Peoria; Richmond, New Orleans; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Nile, Kansas City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; May Lowry, Sioux City and Fort Benton. River falling slowly. Weather warm, with very high wind and prospects of rain.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—Cloudy. River falling. Arrived—Celeste, from Arkansas river; Diamond and barges. Pittsburgh. Departed—Utah, Henry Ames, Olive Branch and Colorado, for St. Louis; Continental, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Legal Tender, White river; Bigley, Pittsburgh. The latter took the Desaro to Cairo, where she will be dismantled.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 18.—Down—Seminole, Bismarck, last night; Natchez, Kate Kinney, Mary Houston, Ajax and barges. Up—Indiana, Julia, Arkansas and John A. Wood. Warm and cloudy. River falling slowly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Arrived—Potomac, Cincinnati. Departed—Dexter, Mohawk, St. Louis; Crescent, Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati.

CIVIL WAR.

Prussian Interference Certain.

Instructions to the Commander at St. Denis.

Why the First Instalment of the War Indemnity is Not Paid.

Prussians to Occupy Paris—The Commander at St. Denis Instructed to Aid the Versailles Government—Why the Payment of the First War Indemnity is Delayed.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—Prussian officers at St. Denis say they are sure to occupy Paris. The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at St. Denis had an interview with Gen. Pope, commanding the First Division of the Prussian army, on Monday. He says: "My instructions are to be very strict with the insurgents and to give the government facilities.

Dissatisfaction exists among the French troops. They are ready to protect the Assembly, but not to attack Paris. More than half the soldiers returning from Germany are sent home, because they are regarded as unfrastworthy.

The 500,000,000 francs due April 1st are known to be ready at Versailles, but the payment is delayed because the German troops, on the payment of this instalment of the war indemnity, would then retire toward Rheims.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

H. P. Boody, son of H. H. Boody, of New York, and Treasurer of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, died at Sterling, Ill., on Monday morning, of typhoid fever.

A man named J. H. Hooker, formerly of Detroit, but recently from Mississippi, was found hanging by the neck in his own room in St. Louis yesterday morning. He had been in bad spirits for some days. Poverty seems to have been the cause of the suicide.

John Tracy, who murdered Wm. H. Gray in St. Louis Monday evening, has not yet been arrested.

Suit for over $20,000 has been brought against the steamer Great Republic, one of the finest New Orleans packets on the river, for supplies furnished during the present year.

Suit was entered yesterday by the stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, of Louisville, against Henry L. Pope, the cashier. The plaintiffs allege that the bank was closed July, 1870, with assets of one hundred and two thousand dollars; that the cashier was directed to distribute $72,000, for which duty he gave bond of $50,000 with sureties; that said cashier has not performed that duty, nor accounted for the amount, and an effort is being made to compel him to do so. Plaintiffs therefore ask the Court to appoint a receiver, and that the accounts of the bank be regularly examined and closed.

The corner stone of the Masonic Temple was laid at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, with imposing ceremonies. Many distinguished Masons from a distance were present.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN SCRANTON.

A Little Boy Enticed Away from Home and Shot—A Playmate Suspected of His Murder.

[From the Scranton Republican, 15th.]

We are called upon to record another sad and painful death, around which, up to this writing, there is a mystery. On Tuesday afternoon a little boy named Theodore Tisdell, son of L. W. Tisdell, living in the Eleventh ward, and about nine years old, ran unsmith on Penn avenue, was enticed away from home by a boy named Williams, who it appears lives in Wayne county, and has for some time been in this city. They drove to Grover Mr. Tisdell's house, going in different directions and meeting at some point. Some time afterward the boy Williams was seen running by a very circuitous route to this city. But young Tisdell did not return home, and search and inquiry was made but could not be found, and at last it was suspected that he had gone to Wayne county with Williams. All night and yesterday the search was diligently pursued, but no traces of the little fellow could be found until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was found lying upon his face in a piece of gully skirting a piece of woods at the corner of Stone and Cherry streets. An examination by the doctor disclosed the horrible fact that he had been shot, the charge taking effect in the lower part of the back of the head, completely tearing the skull away. The body was conveyed home to the grief-stricken friends of sincere regret.

No effort has yet been made to get this boy Williams, but he will undoubtedly be taken charge of to-day. He is about sixteen years old, and does not bear a very good reputation, having run away from home, and it is said is now engaged in selling chores and blacking boots about one of the hotels. It is a dreadful thought that one so young should be guilty of committing so heinous a crime, yet those most conversant suspect that the boy was murdered.

Little Theodore Tisdell was a bright, pleasant boy, eleven years old, admired by his playmates for his illness by older friends of the family, and beloved by his playmates for his affability and affection. The affliction falls heavily upon the parents, and casts a gloom throughout the neighborhood.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Hoof and Shoe Blacking—Hall & Ruthrauff.
Car Wheel Works—Gill & Bidwell.
Drawer for Rent—W. Howard.
Offices for Rent—W. N. Howard.
Patent for Sale—123 Liberty street.
Election Notice—Keystone Bridge Company.
Glenwood Grove for Rent—J. H. Williamson
Evans Dyeing Establishment.
Lots for Sale—Lock Box 415.
Gray Cloth Hats—Gaily & House.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson
American Hollow Ware Foundry Notice.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Patent Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Gulf Tar and Pine Oil Manufactured—W. B. Lupton & Co.
Silk Hats—Opera Hat House.
Looking Glasses—Lee, Hood, Murray & Fawcett.
New Loan of the United States—C. C. Norvell.
Rock Beer—G. Wolters.
Shoe Brushes—240 Liberty street.
Sewing Machines—James Espy.
Hat of the Period—Opera Hat House.
Pocket Hats—Opera Hat House.
Brushes—Thompson & Co.
Real Estate at Auction—A. Leggate.
Spring Hats—Opera Hat House.
Removal—Corner Sixth street.
Ladies' Gloves—Rosenbaum & Co.
Hat of the Period—Opera Hat House
Carriages at Auction—A. Leggate
Brushes and Notions—Thompson & Co.
Real Estate at Auction—A. Leggate.
Boys' Hats—Opera Hat House.
Just Issued—Espy Company.
Sewing Machines—James Espy.
Broadway Silk Hat—417 Fifth avenue.
Real Estate at Auction—A. Leggate
Star Fire Co.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties—Theatre.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Help.
Fifth Avenue Opera House—Galeta Comique Troupe of Specialties.
Masonic Hall—Prof. J. M. Macallister.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
Spring and Summer Goods—J. Boobyer, Jr.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Sunny Side Tobacco—Wesman & Bro.
French Ale—Pfeffer, Dilworth & Co.
Notice to Shippers—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.
Removal—Robert McKnight.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Freygood.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Republic—Geo. H. Lauman.
Felt—Boiler Belting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
Imported Wines—Wm. Miller & Co.
Iron Work for Buildings—H. & J. M. Cornell.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 18.

Arnold J. E., Columbiana, O.....3
Batt Wm., Johnstown, Pa.....3
Hickhail Paul, Moore's Station, Pa.....3
Taylor T., New York.....3

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of George S. Graff, reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty but that defendant pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wilson Rosser, indicted for *larceny et el.*, on oath of Ellen Sharp, the defendant entered a plea of *nolle contendere*.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. William Woods, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Bridget McNally. The defendant, it appears, leased a tenement house on Sawmill run alley to a Mr. Warren, who sub-leased a portion of it to the prosecutrix. Subsequently the original lessee moved out, and on or about the 1st of March, it is alleged that the defendant, during the absence of the prosecutrix, entered the house and put her household goods on the street or alley. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendant pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Hughes, William Finn, Michael Bradford, James Daisey and John Crilly, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty but recommended the defendants to the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph L. Harbaugh and Jacob Scheffling, indicted for neglecting or refusing to open a road in Stowe township, in accordance with a view and order of court. The defendants are supervisors of Stowe township, and it appears that a new road was petitioned for, viewers appointed, a view made and reported, and the report confirmed by the court, but the defendants neglected or refused to open the same, as required by law

Criminal Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Farrar & Emerson,	J. Force, et al.
John Stubler,	H. Waldersmith,
Henry Dougherty,	Wm. H. Beery, et al.
S. J. Berryman,	G. W. Lentz,
Joseph Harbaugh, et al.,	Marland McHenry.
John Jackson,	Chas. W. Seeler,
J. Y. Kriss,	J. Braen.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Hays et al., owners of the canal boat Ella, vs. McDonald et al., owners of the towboat Storm No. 2, which had been on trial since Monday morning, was resumed, but before any witnesses had been examined, defendants' counsel stated to the Court that one of the twelve good and lawful men" who had been sworn in the case, had been heard to say before the case was taken up, that if he got on the jury he would "make it go hard to pay for that canal boat." The Court at once dismissed the juror, and the case was continued. The circumstances connected with this case show the suit was brought are somewhat peculiar. The case was tried some time since and a verdict for the plaintiff rendered, and it was afterwards discovered that some of the parties connected with the case had been tampering with one of the jurors, having taken one of them out to a saloon and made him drunk, and that fact having been reported to the attention of the Court a new trial was granted, and now for a reason similar to that the case, after an entire day had been spent in trying it, is continued.

Moses Good vs. Lawrence Huss; action to recover the value of a set of harness and a spring wagon sold and delivered. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

141. Keegan vs. Arbuthnot.
95. Nicholas vs. Midas Petroleum Co.
220. (O. L.) Rabenstein vs. F. and M. Turnpike Co.
144. Bruno vs. Lorillard Insurance Co.
45. Armstrong vs. West Penna. R. R. Co.
66. Johnson vs. McAboy.
81. Gosbach, for use, vs. Allegheny Saving Bank.
161. (O. L.) Reune vs. Jones & Laughlin.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The first case taken up before Judge Stowe was that of Lonzo Fillen vs. John McDevitt; action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $254 78.

Peter Schott vs. George A. Mundorf; action to recover for work and labor done. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $10 20.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of James O'Connor vs. Adam Forsythe; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $159 84.

The next case taken up was that of Henry Stuckey vs. Charles Miller; action to recover money alleged to be due and unpaid. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,262 05.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

169. Nieson vs. McGraw.
113. Royston vs. Black.
112. Colwen vs. McMahon.
113. Musgrave vs. Marvin.
114. Kennedy vs. steamboat Antelope.
120. Taylor et ux. vs. Stoney et al.
122. Lubber vs. Williamson.
123. Same vs. same.
124. Ald et al. vs. Negley et al.
125. Hartley vs. Sill, Krump & Co.
127. Fuchs vs. Betz.
128. Morgan vs. McKee's adm'r.
129. Hartley vs. Hagens.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association was held last night at the Home on Duquesne Way. After the usual devotional exercises able addresses were delivered by Mr. T. H. Rabe, Rev. Long, Dr. Wray, Carr, Little and others. The meeting adjourned at nine o'clock, Rev. Long pronouncing the benediction.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Struck on the Head with a Coal Shovel.

Yesterday, while a party of deck hands were "coaling" the towboat Warner, a difficulty occurred between Redmond Flaherty and John Maley, in reference to the location of the coal box, resulting in the striking upon the head of Maley, with a shovel in the hands of Flaherty. The blow penetrated to the skull and inflicted a gash two inches in length. Patrick Maley, brother of the injured man, immediately repaired to the Mayor's office and entered suit against Flaherty for aggravated assault and battery. Officer Cupples arrested the accused, who was locked up for a hearing. He stated that the shovel got over Maley's head while the scuffling was going on, and when he released his hold on Flaherty the shovel descended and accidentally struck him on the head. Dr. McKelvey attended Maley's injuries, which although they are severe, are not dangerous.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR BRUSH sent Maggie McKenna 30 days to jail yesterday.

THE Monongahela House is being painted in white. When finished it will present an imposing appearance.

MARY ECKLES was charged before Alderman Strain yesterday with keeping a bawdy house, on oath of Samuel Barbero. A warrant was issued.

MESSRS. JOSEPH GRAHAM & Co. have been awarded the contract for the building of the Twenty-fifth Ward school house.

THE building on Duquesne Way, at the foot of Fifth street, intended for the city bay scales office, has been completed. The scales will be removed from Liberty street in a few days.

THE citizens of the Sixth ward have decided to petition Councils to put a fence along Bluff street, and allow them to improve and ornament the street, as they may deem best.

A GENTLEMAN in Meadville has written Street Commissioner Gunther, asking him to apply to Councils for permission to lay the Nicolson pavement in Cross ford county.

THERE were thirty-one common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, twenty-seven from the Central station-house and four from the Twelfth ward lock-up.

OFFICER WEISENBURN yesterday brought to Patterson's livery stable a blind horse, which frightened at something near Liberty and Grant street, ran off and completely demolished a wagon.

DENNIS O'HERN made information before Alderman Strain, charging Catharine Gallagher, alias Ann O'Hern, with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued.

"SONNY" COUCH, an old offender, was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct yesterday and taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols, who committed him to the Work House for thirty days.

JULIA BORRENS, charged with assault and battery, before Alderman Strain, on oath of her husband, who alleges that she struck him on the head with a piece of glassware, was arrested and held to answer.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Robert Gains, who was charged, on oath of A. Pfluger, with the larceny of a pair of boots.

PAT. HAY was arrested and taken before Alderman Strain yesterday on a charge of assault and battery on oath of John Pinkman. He was held for trial.

ROBERT FARNER was before Alderman McMasters yesterday charged with the larceny of a pair of boots, the property of Albert Pfluger. Held for a hearing.

EIGHTY-FIVE acres of land in Liberty township, part of Lot No. 1, this estate, sold at McIlvaine's auction rooms last evening for four hundred and five dollars per acre.

WILLIAM SMITH was brought from the Work House yesterday by Officer John Fox, and taken before Mayor Brush to await a hearing before Justice Thompson, of Temperanceville, on a charge of rape, preferred by Barbara Brown.

THE body of John F. McCandless, who was drowned near the railroad bridge, in the Allegheny river, Sunday, March 19th, was found on Monday near Smoky Island. The Coroner held an inquest and rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

A SLIGHT fire occurred at No. 586 Penn street, about eleven o'clock yesterday, in a house occupied by Mrs. Castle. The damage was trifling. The fire was discovered in a dwelling adjoining, and caught in the roof. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

SAMUEL DAVIS was in a saloon in the Fifth ward, yesterday, and while in conversation struck and felled to the floor an old man sixty years of age, whom he was arrested, and in passing down Penn street on his way to the lock-up, kicked over and destroyed articles of merchandise in front of grocery stores. A fine of forty dollars and costs was imposed, in default of which he was retired for thirty days.

THE Street Commissioner of the Second District, of some one else, having the authority, might make an improvement on Diamond street, between Market street and Grant, by having the wagons and other vehicles which now monopolize two-thirds of the cart-way and one of the sidewalks, provided with some other locality. Will it be done?

Last evening Rev. Thev. A. Carler, D. D., delivered the annual address before the Society of Inquiry of the Western Theological Seminary, in the First Presbyterian Church on Wood street. The subject chosen was "The Preacher in the Pulpit," which was handled in a masterly manner, and the reverend gentleman succeeded in holding the attention of the large audience throughout the discourse. This evening the closing exercises of the graduating class will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

PETER WICKLINE was fined $100 and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday morning, for disorderly conduct and surety of the peace, preferred by his father. In default of payment Wickline was locked up, swearing his wife and threatening to take her life. The full particulars of Wickline's exploits were given yesterday. He was unable to pay the fine imposed and in default was ordered to the workhouse for four months. The report that Wickline had cut a young man on Magee street, seems to be incorrect, an entirely different person having done the mischief.

COL. MERRILL, in charge of the Ohio River improvements, will remove his office to Cincinnati preliminary to commencing the work of fixing the stone gauges at St. Paul, Minn.; Keokuk, St. Louis, Cairo, and on the Ohio river and tributaries, including the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. This portends, in preparatory to the construction of locks along the Mississippi river. Col. Merrill, during his residence here, has made many friends, who, we are in common with those who enjoyed the acquaintance, regret exceedingly that the duties devolving upon him require his removal from this city.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

JUSTICE AMBON had two cases of drunkenness yesterday.

J. H. PAGE, of East Birmingham, will shortly have erected on Twentieth street, a block of six or eight dwelling, Headless Men and Women. Sue him take off the Brick Store, the Star Dancer, also appears. Lost sights of Tom Thumb, the Lovely Formed Artist, and the Lovely Formed Artiste, and the Chap who first saw a Woman. Delights in the market, and Improving and Instructing Jobbers throughout the country will do well to correspond with our Fort Yuma Tea Importing Company, as the company buys, from ships to packages, on commission, from Japan to all parts of the world.

This Company is the only incorporated tea importing company in the United States, and the only tea importing company in the country west of the mountains. Dealers and consumers patronizing this home company will keep a large amount of money from the Eastern cities in their own city, and at the same time largely benefit themselves and their city by encouraging home enterprises to enlarge the commerce of the city.

Branch office and warehouse, Hugo, Japan; H. I. Adair, Fortune Teller and Astrologer.

General office and warehouse, 140 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, WAN

OAT MEAL CAKES.

RAILROAD HALL.

FAIR

For the Benefit of St. Peter's Church, in RAILROAD HALL,

Sandusky street, next Railroad crossing, Allegheny city.

Open Every Evening.

☞Splendid Cornet Band in attendance. MWF

A GRAND FAIR

FOR THE

Rebuilding of St. Bridget's Church.

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

AT CITY HALL.

AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS. tf

MASONIC HALL.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday Evening, April 17

Prof. J. M. Macallister,

The Great Wizard of the World, will appear each Evening in his Wonderful Lecture on Delusions, Strange and Startling.

100 MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY EACH EVENING.

One Grand MACALLISTER MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22d, for Ladies and Children.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Evening Entertainments, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

A. JONES, Business Agent.

A Splendid Offer.

200 LOTS

OF ONE-QUARTER ACRE EACH,

Thirty Miles from Pittsburgh, to be disposed of

AT $1 00 A LOT.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayette county, Allegheny, Pittsburgh and other cities in Western Pennsylvania, that he has decided to dispose of a Valuable Piece of Real Estate, situate in the Village of PAYTON'S STATION, P. AND C. R. R., FAYETTE COUNTY, 30 miles from Pittsburgh, on the PAYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN, the Drawing, as will be seen below, being perfectly fair and honest.

The Ground, Beautiful Meadow Land, will be laid out in the most approved plan, with commodious Streets and Alleys, will be an enlargement of the Village of Perrypolis, and will contain

200 Lots of One-quarter Acre Each.

The Property adjoins the thriving Village of Perrypolis, and lies directly upon the re-opened line of the

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD,

Purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, March 30th, 1871, and which, from the positive assurance given, will be completed, and in full operation, to Layton's Station this Summer, and it is highly probable

A DEPOT

Will be erected upon a portion of this Property.

The Lots will be disposed of at auction, on account of the Railroad Connections with which they are surrounded and the advantages arising from the extension of Perrypolis.

The Distribution Plan or Scheme Proposed is as follows:

On the 4th of July

A GRAND PIC NIC will be held at WEST NEWTON. Excursion Tickets being issued by the Connellsville Railroad, and Monongahela Valley Packet Company. TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH will be sold. These will admit the holder to the Pic Nic, where the DRAWING FOR LOTS WILL TAKE PLACE.

Before the Drawing, Duplicate Tickets will be placed in the Box and there will be one Lot for every 60 Tickets sold. The Drawing will be done in the usual Manner, by fair and impartial persons, appointed for the purpose, and subscribers holding the lucky Tickets will be awarded the Lots there and there, receiving the Deeds as soon as possible thereafter.

Tickets for the Pic Nic may be obtained of

W. B. SIMPSON, No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh;
CHARLES HAUCH, Druggist, corner Second avenue and Grant street.
JOHN W. PITTOCK, opposite Postoffice, or the subscriber,

W. H. WRAY,

Perrypolis, Fayette County.

FOR SALE AT CHICAGO, Ill.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

The Star Foundry (Pugh Bros.), corner of Van Buren and Clinton Streets, West Side.

The Building is 98 by 100 feet. Can work 50 Moulders. Complete set of Tools and Flasks, with Cranes, Core Ovens, &c.

Two Cupolas, capacity five and ten tons. Machine Shop contains Three Lathes, and full set small Tools and other Machinery complete.

Engines twenty horse power, with Boiler for thirty. Patterns for Stable Fittings, Sinks, Jack Screws, Flower Stands and other specialties. Moulding Sand, Coal, Scrap Iron, and everything complete. The establishment has a good reputation, and can command an excellent business from the beginning. The location is good, and the Ground Lease very favorable. This is a first class opportunity for any person desiring to engage in Foundry business. Much of the old trade can be retained by the purchaser. The entire establishment will be sold at a sacrifice and on favorable terms to a responsible party. For particulars apply to

K. K. JONES,

Assignee, 195 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN A. ELLSLER.

Positively last week of

Mr. Joseph Murphy.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 19, 1871, F. G. Maurice's three-act play of

HELP.

JOE MURPHY in his inimitable Dutch and Irish Dialects. Dancing, Banjo and Bone Solos, Mouth Harmonicon, &c., &c.

Matinee on Saturday Afternoon.

Wanted—50 Ballet Ladies for the Black Crook.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

TO-NIGHT the great New Stars, and for a few nights only, Miss Lizzie Parker, the Champion Lady Rider, Headless Men and Women. Sue him take off the Brick Store, the Star Dancer, also appears. Lost sights of Tom Thumb, the Lovely Formed Artist, and the Lovely Formed Artiste, and the Chap who first saw a Woman. Delights in the market, and Improving and Instructing Jobbers throughout the country will do well to correspond with our Fort Yuma Tea Importing Company, as the company buys, from ships to packages, on commission, from Japan to all parts of the world.

This Company is the only incorporated tea importing company in the United States, and the only tea importing company in the country west of the mountains. Dealers and consumers patronizing this home company will keep a large amount of money from the Eastern cities in their own city, and at the same time largely benefit themselves and their city by encouraging home enterprises to enlarge the commerce of the city.

Branch office and warehouse, Hugo, Japan; H. I. Adair, Fortune Teller and Astrologer.

General office and warehouse, 140 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, WAN

OAT MEAL CAKES.

RAILROAD HALL.

FAIR

For the Benefit of St. Peter's Church, in RAILROAD HALL,

Sandusky street, next Railroad crossing, Allegheny city.

Open Every Evening.

☞Splendid Cornet Band in attendance. MWF

A GRAND FAIR

FOR THE

Rebuilding of St. Bridget's Church.

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

AT CITY HALL.

AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS. tf

MASONIC HALL.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday Evening, April 17

Prof. J. M. Macallister,

The Great Wizard of the World, will appear each Evening in his Wonderful Lecture on Delusions, Strange and Startling.

100 MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY EACH EVENING.

One Grand MACALLISTER MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22d, for Ladies and Children.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Evening Entertainments, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

A. JONES, Business Agent.

A Splendid Offer.

200 LOTS

OF ONE-QUARTER ACRE EACH,

Thirty Miles from Pittsburgh, to be disposed of

AT $1 00 A LOT.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayette county, Allegheny, Pittsburgh and other cities in Western Pennsylvania, that he has decided to dispose of a Valuable Piece of Real Estate, situate in the Village of PAYTON'S STATION, P. AND C. R. R., FAYETTE COUNTY, 30 miles from Pittsburgh, on the PAYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN, the Drawing, as will be seen below, being perfectly fair and honest.

The Ground, Beautiful Meadow Land, will be laid out in the most approved plan, with commodious Streets and Alleys, will be an enlargement of